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Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

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Canada

Alberta

Lethbridge: Masonic Hall, 8 p. m., April 29.
Medicine Hat: I. O. O. F. Hall, Fourth Avenue and Third Street, 8:15 p. m., April 30.

Ontario

Chatham: Masonic Hall, Park and Center Streets, 8 p. m., May 3.
Niagara Falls: General Brock Hotel, 8:15 p. m., May 3.
Ottawa: Church Edifice, 288 Metcalfe Street, 8:15 p. m., May 4.
Sarnia: City Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 30.
Toronto (Fourth Church): Massey Hall, Victoria and Shuter Streets, 3:15 p. m., April 28.

Saskatchewan

Saskatoon: Third Avenue United Church, 8:30 p. m., May 3.

England

Cheshire

Sandbach: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., May 10.

Durham

Gateshead: Coatsworth Picture Hall, Bewick Road West, 3:15 p. m., May 5.

Lancashire

Oldham: Grosvenor Super Cinema, Union Street, 3 p. m., May 5.

London

London (Third Church): Church Building, 8 Curzon Street, W. 1, 3 p. m., May 11. Admission by ticket, free to all on application.
London (Ninth Church): New Victoria Theater, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S. W. 1, 3 p. m., May 5.

Nottinghamshire

Nottingham (Second Church): Albert Hall, Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., May 9.

Somersetshire

Street: Crispin Hall, 8 p. m., May 9.

Yorkshire

Leeds (Second Church): Victoria Hall, Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 7.

Germany

Berlin (Seventh Church): Lehrervereinshaus am Alexanderplatz, 8:15 p. m., May 16. In German.
Bremen: Union, Wachtstrasse, 8 p. m., May 14. In German.
Breslau: Grosser Saal des Südpark-Restaurants, 8 p. m., May 18. In German.
Schwerin (Mecklenburg): Saal im Haus Mecklenburg, 8 p. m., May 13.
Stettin (First Church): Konzerthaus Stettin, Augustastrasse 48, 3 p. m., May 12. In German.

United States

California

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., April 29.
Covina: Covina Grammar School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 30.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., May 2. Radiocast Station KFAC, 1300 kilocycles.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., April 29.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., April 30.
Riverbank: American Legion Hall, 8 p. m., May 2.
San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., May 3.
Ventura: American Theater, 2:30 p. m., April 28.

Connecticut

Ansonia: Ansonia Opera House, 100 Main Street, 3:30 p. m., April 28.
New Haven: Church Edifice, Winthrop and Derby Avenues, 8:15 p. m., April 29.
Norwalk: Benjamin Franklin Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., April 29.

Illinois

Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 635 Grace Street, 8 p. m., April 30.
Urbana: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 28.

Iowa

Cedar Falls: Congregational Church, 3:30 p. m., April 28.
Estherville: City Hall Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 3.
Ottumwa: Church Edifice, 203 East Fourth Street, 8 p. m., April 29.
Marshalltown: Church Edifice, Fifth and Main Streets, 8 p. m., May 2.

Massachusetts

Athol: High School Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 3.
Somerville: Church Edifice, Sycamore Street near Broadway, Winter Hill, 8 p. m., April 30.
Springfield: Springfield Municipal Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 4.
Williamstown (Society of Williams College): Jesup Hall, 8 p. m., May 2.

Michigan

Grosse Pointe (auspices Sixth Church, Detroit): Grosse Pointe High School, 8 p. m., April 29.
Sturgis: High School Gymnasium, North Nottawa Street, 3:30 p. m., April 28.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Second Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 3.

New Jersey

Asbury Park: Asbury Park High School, West Sunset Avenue, 3:30 p. m., April 28.
Haddonfield: Memorial High School, 3:30 p. m., April 28.
Hammonton: Rivoli Theater, 3:30 p. m., April 28.
Passaic: Passaic High School, Lafayette Avenue, near Broadway, 8:15 p. m., May 3.
Westfield: Roosevelt Junior High School, Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., April 29.

New York

Bath: Haverling High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., April 28.
Croton (auspices First Church, Harmon-on-Hudson): Croton and Harmon High School Auditorium, South Highland Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 2.
Glens Falls: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 2.
Ithaca: Little Theater, 8:15 p. m., April 29.
Jamaica: Sunday School Auditorium, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 3:30 p. m., May 4.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., May 3.
New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., May 2.
Olean—First Presbyterian Church, Laurens and Second Streets, 8 p. m., April 30.
Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, East Main Street at Prince Street, 8 p. m., April 29.
Utica: Church Auditorium, 1608 Genesee Street, 8 p. m., April 30.

North Carolina

New Bern: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 30.

Ohio

Berea: Berea High School Auditorium, Bagley and East Roads, 4 p. m., April 28.
Cleveland (Seventh Church): Collingwood High School Auditorium, 15210 St. Clair Avenue at East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 8 p. m., May 2.
East Liverpool: Elks' Auditorium, West Fifth Street, 8:15 p. m., April 27. (Note change of place.)
Galion: Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 3.
Lorain: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 28.

Oklahoma

Ardmore: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 29.
Blackwell: City Pavilion, 8:15 p. m., May 3.

Pennsylvania

Bethlehem: Nitschmann School Auditorium, Eighth Avenue and West Union Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., April 30.
Bradford: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 2.
Sharon: Sharon High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 29.
Wilkinsburg: The Rowland Theater, 3:15 p. m., April 28.

South Dakota

Brookings: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 2.
Sioux Falls: Coliseum, Main Avenue and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., April 30.

Texas

Dallas (First Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 30.
Houston (Second Church): John H. Regan High School, Thirteenth and Arlington Streets, 8 p. m., May 2.

Wisconsin

Green Bay: Strand Theater, 105 South Washington Street, 8:15 p. m., May 3.
Milwaukee (Third Church): Church Auditorium, 2915 North Sherman Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 29 and 30.
Ripon: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 30.
West Bend: Church Edifice, 215 Fifth Avenue, 8 p. m., May 2.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)
For Sunday, April 28

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc.

New York

New York City—Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 6.08mc.

Indiana

Terre Haute—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7 p. m., CKY, 960kc.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Movie Magazines Found Problem By Film Producers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Motion picture producers have seen during the past year that cleaner and better films belong in the money-making class, but as yet they have been unable to make all of the fan magazines accept a similar policy. This has prompted an attempt by the principal studios to regulate the type of editorial material furnished to a score of magazines that center their interests here.

Four or five of the worst offenders have been more or less continuously in bad relation to the producers' association, and these have been banned from the studios. Publicity departments, moreover, upon whom the publications must depend for certain contacts, are being told to take greater caution in releasing information.

Among the fan magazines are many which appeal to young people and attain enormous circulations. Most of them are published in the East through editorial direction here in Hollywood.

The producers contribute volumes of advertising to the leading publications, and thus regard themselves as being in a position to offer advice as to the editorial matter. It is felt in some quarters that publication would still be possible if this advertising support were withdrawn, so the magazine editor must be reached on a basis of mutual self-interest.

Through the producers' organization, a close check is kept upon correspondents who are accredited to the studios, and this control is depended upon to limit the news sources of writers who continue to present what the producers believe is salacious material.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are new stations and changes in schedule of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science and is published in the Monitor as received. A complete list of these programs appears on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Maine

Bangor—Monday and Tuesday, April 29 and 30, 8:30 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.

Maryland

Hagerstown—Saturdays, May 4 and 18, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

New Jersey

Camden—Thursdays, April 18, 2 p. m.; April 25, 3:15 p. m., WCAM, 1280kc.

North Carolina

Raleigh—Sunday, April 28, 4:15 p. m., WPTF, 680kc.

Texas

Fort Worth—Sundays, 3:45 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc.
San Antonio—Wednesdays, 5:45 p. m., KTSA, 550kc.

Washington

Olympia—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m.; Saturday, April 27, 8 p. m., KGY, 1210kc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are new stations and changes in the schedule of The Christian Science Monitor Newscasts and is published as received. A complete list appears in the Monitor on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are distributed by the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

Mississippi

Meridian—Week days, no regular time assigned, WCOC, 880kc.

Ohio

Zanesville—Week days, no regular time assigned, WALR, 1210kc.

New York

Buffalo—Week days, 7:15 p. m., WEBR, 1310kc.

Wyoming

Sheridan—Week days, no regular time assigned, KWYO, 1370kc.

Mayer Again Producers Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Louis B. Mayer, vice-president in charge of production at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios here, recently for the fifth consecutive time was elected president of the Association of Motion Picture Producers, Inc., local representative of the Hays organization.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The South Through A Windshield

7.

Across the Everglades

IT WAS not an easy task to pull away from Miami. There were too many memories of a temperature of 80, a beautiful beach, palatial homes, grand hotels, bright days, broiled pompano, cheap avocados, orange juice, everyone happy and busy. But we had to be on our way. So we were off to an early start across the Everglades, on the famous Tamiami Trail (U. S. 94 to Naples, and north on U. S. 41).

Here let us record perhaps the greatest disillusionment of our entire trip of 7100 miles. We had been brought up on the story that the Everglades meant a dreadful and treacherous swamp, endlessly dismal, smelling to the high heavens, and writhing with alligators. Well, either such a story was a libel, or something very wonderful has been done about it. We found the ground level and low, and marshy only in spots. Many sections in Louisiana or South Texas look more like the Everglades should look! Out in the middle of the lonesome area, an enterprising group has planted thousands of acres of tomatoes!

Across the stretch of 144 miles, from Miami to Fort Myers, the motorist will pass through only three small communities; but there are occasional filling stations, and here and there a Seminole Indian village, to beguile the long, flat miles. The influence of the white man is in evidence among the Indians: they charge 15 cents' admission to their villages. Of course, that may be merely a scheme of the squaws to keep the heap-big-chiefs at home. A fellow can't be forever digging up 15 cents!

The visitor from the north will be amazed at the birds along the trail. There are long-legged ones, squatty ones, big-billed ones, in great profusion. Their white will be set off by the black of the buzzards, which do so much to keep the refuse picked up. And now a note of caution: Give lumbering Mr. Buzzard plenty of time to take off, unless you would prefer to have him come crashing through the windshield.

After passing through the Everglades, you traverse what the map calls the Great Cypress Swamp; but it isn't nearly so scarey as its name. We found it, on the contrary, quite picturesque—and not too wet. And the road through it will permit any speed the driver chooses to set. For example, we easily made it to Fort Myers in three hours. And there we settled down to a breakfast, quite as pleased with the west coast of Florida as we had been with the east. —DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To be continued.)

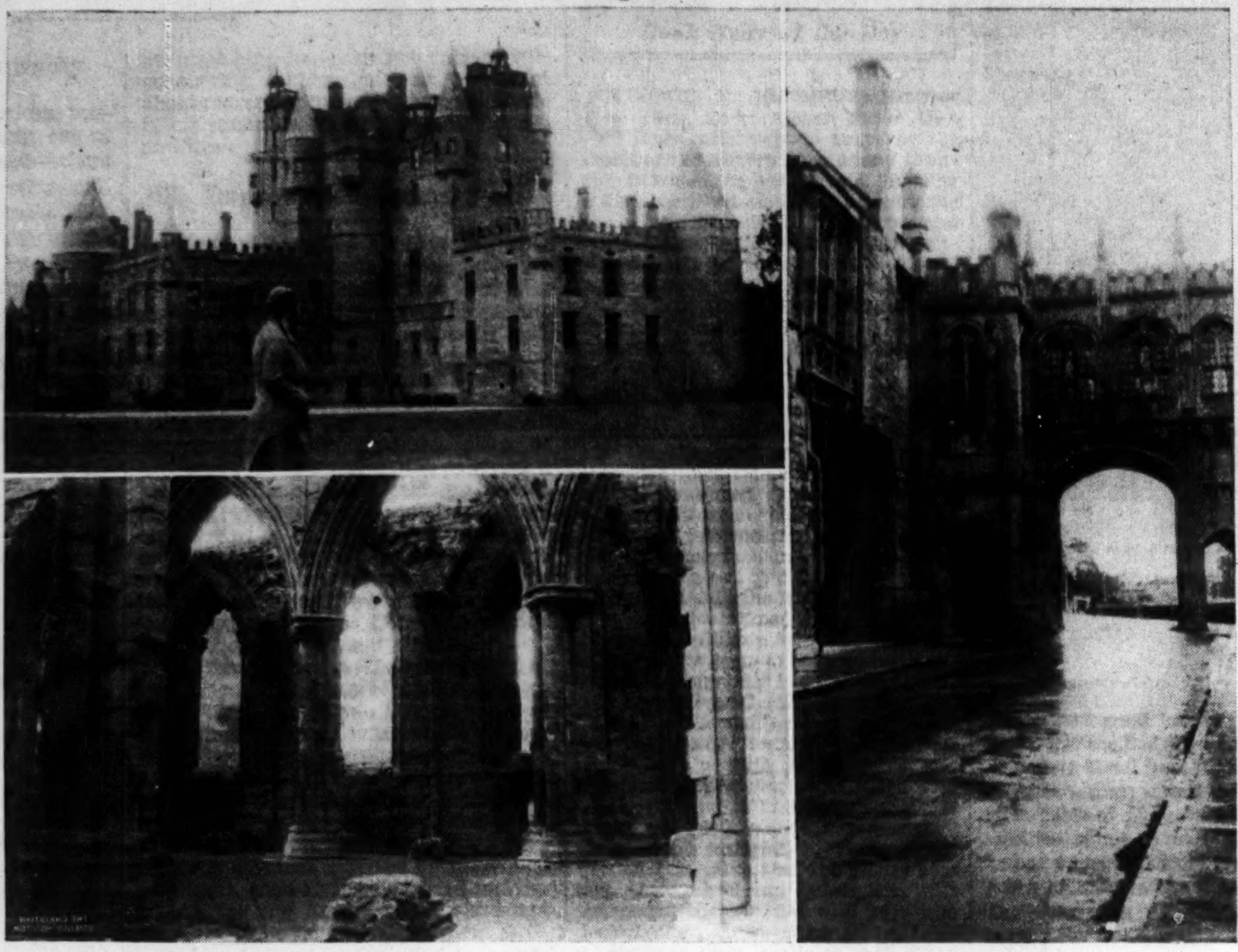
Brevities

Detroit Free Press: When a feminine guest says she must go, it means she will stand and talk only 10 minutes more.

Punch: "What comes up quickest in a vegetable-garden?" a reader asks. A rake, if you leave it lying about.

Daily Features

Landmarks of England and Scotland



To the Left: An Ancient Gateway at Wells, Eng., Sent to Monitor Camera Club by W. B. Murray, Peoria, Ill., Along With the Lower View of the Famous Ruins of Tintern Abbey. Upper Right: Glamis Castle, Angus, Scotland, Contributed by Adam Dickson, Kent, Eng.

In Lighter Vein

Had His Say

The excited man got on to the platform and began his passionate speech. The chairman made repeated efforts to stop him; but to no purpose. In the end he had to let him speak away.

The newcomer's speech was fiery and pungent. At times he became almost overcome with emotion. At length, after speaking for three quarters of an hour, he came to a stop.

"Have you quite finished?" asked the chairman.

"Yes," said the orator, "and I defy you to contradict a single word I said."

"I don't wish to do so," said the chairman. "The hosiery company, of whose management you complain, is holding its general meeting on the floor above. This is the annual reunion of the philatelists' society."—Portland Express.

Smart in the Office

"I may say I'm regarded as quite smart," announced the applicant for the stenographer's position. "I've won several prizes in crossword and jigsaw puzzles, and word picture competition lately."

"Yes, but I want someone who can be smart during office hours," returned the prospective employer.

"Oh, this was during office hours!" said the girl.

Young Webster

Teacher: "What is the feminine of bachelor?"

Boy: "The feminine of bachelor is lady-in-waiting." — Malaysia Message.

Mr. Webster at Home

"Papa, what is an egotist?"

"An egotist, my boy, is a man who tells you those things about himself which you intended to tell him about yourself!"

Vacation Note

"Did you summer in the country?"

"No, I simmered in the city."

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Sin as 'A Burden'

IN A well-known passage the prophet Habakkuk states that God cannot "look upon 'iniquity'" (Hab. 1:13) and the Hebrew term thus translated is "camal," which is derived from a root meaning "labour, toil" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon: p. 726), and the many other renderings of the term to be found in the Authorized Version combine to stress the ideas of toil and discouragement inherent in this description of "sin." It is this term "camal" which characterizes the "toil" of Joseph's early years (Gen. 41:51), the "labour" referred to by the Psalmist (Ps. 90:10), the "sorrow" which afflicted Job despite all his patience (Job 3:10), the "trouble" which, according to Eliphaz, man was born to undergo (Job 5:7), as well as the "mischief" which Isaiah says has been "conceived" by his headstrong contemporaries (Isa. 59:4). Then, too, it is the "travail" which the writer of Ecclesiastes couples with "vexation of spirit" (Eccles. 4:6), as well as the "wickedness" referred to in Job 4:8.

Things of Beauty

Bare branches and twigs traced on the silver clouds of a moonlit sky.
—*Elizabeth C., Decatur, Ill.*

A group of white birch trees with ice-encrusted branches glistening in the early morning sunlight.
—*J. P. B., Newark, N. J.*

The depths of a canyon as viewed from a winding mountainous road.
—*Mrs. H. D. L., San Bernardino, Calif.*

Quotation for Today

WHO makes quick use of the moment is a genius of prudence.—LAVATER.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name—LXII

THROUGH St. Petronilla the name *Petronilla*, the feminine of *Peter*, became popular with the peasantry in early days. Later, it took on an unpleasing significance. Through its pet forms *Parnel* and *Pernel*, however, it has furnished us with the modern surnames *Parnell*, *Parnwell*, *Pernel*, and *Pernall*.

In its extended form, *Amabilia*, the name *Mabel* was in common use in Norman times, and the pet forms *Mabel* and *Mab* were familiar as household words. From *Mab* originates the diminutive surnames *Mabbett* and *Mabbott*, the genitive *Mabbs* and *Mabbes*, as well as *Mabson* and *Mabe*. There are also *Mabey* and *Maby*, while a sharpened form gives the names *Mapp* and *Mappin*.

The female font name *Constance* was known to Chaucer and everyone else in the fourteenth century as *Custance*, and the ancient rolls offer convincing proof of its popularity. These also make us familiar with its shorter forms, *Cus* and *Custe*. From these we have the surnames *Custance*, *Cuss*, *Cust*, *Cussons*, *Cussens*, *Cussen*, *Cussans*, *Custerson*, and *Custens*.

The pet form *Beton*, from *Beatrice*, is responsible for a number of modern surnames like *Beaton*, *Beton*, and *Beatson*.

The name *Dulcia* and its variants, *Dowce*, *Dulce*, and *Duce*, yield the surnames *Douse*, *Dosset*, *Dousing*, *Dowson*, *Dowkin*, *Doucett* and *Dousett*.

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Amateur Florists

A WOMAN near here has developed a paying business from what started out to be a hobby. One spring when she cut back her begonias, she decided to root all the cuttings (both leaves and slips) in moist leaf mold. So many more of them than she had expected grew that she was faced with a problem of space and pots, so she decided to sell a part of them for money enough to buy pots for the rest.

For the small rooted cuttings, after they had sent up their second leaf, she received 10 cents each for the Rex varieties and 5 cents for the fibrous rooted, which are much easier to start. She sold every plant she had rooted. That was the simple beginning of what is promising to grow into a real money-making business; a business that any youngster could start and let grow up with him.

Lyla G. M.

What They Say

Well?

"In the past, songs lived about two years. Today, from radio use, they die almost at birth."—George Gershwin.

True Living

"The depression has brought the world face to face with the realities of true living."—Evangeline Booth.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

In Command

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, Calif.

LITTLE Billy had just returned from the hospital, and had been forbidden to run; but he was out on the lawn, where several neighbor boys were playing. In their play they were stalking big game through the forest, and dropping behind logs or clumps of flowers, and running from place to place with great excitement and fun.

Billy sat on a big box looking wistfully on, when one of the boys noticed the effort it was costing Billy to obey orders and refrain from joining in the hunt. He ran to Billy and said, "I'll tell you what let's do. Play like you are in command, and you just have to sit up here and tell us what to do."

This thoughtful consideration brought new interest to Billy; and happily he became the director of the enterprise instead of a neglected little boy who could not play. He soon forgot his self-pity as well as his bandaged foot.

At least it brought joy to a neighbor, as she watched from a window, to see the little boy who had been so well trained at home that he could pause in his exciting game to be kind to his little friend.

For the Scrapbook

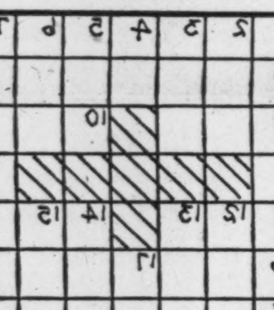
Thoughts Worth Thinking About

When you get into a tight place, and everything goes against you, till it seems as if you couldn't hold on a minute longer, never give up then, for that's just the place and time that the tide'll turn. — Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Earth's crammed with heaven,
And every common bush afire with God;
But only he who sees takes off his shoes.
—*Browning.*

Let a man overcome anger by love—
Let him overcome evil by good;
The greedy by liberality,
The liar by truth.
—*Buddha.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 95



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—A ruminant
8—Elaborate public speech
9—To ask alms
10—To steep
11—Covering
14—Mammal's skin-coat
16—Hermit
18—Represented

Down

1—Swallowed greedily
2—Anger
3—Tatter
4—By
5—Tree
6—Enemy
7—Penetrated
12—Vexation
13—Low haunt
14—Capable
15—Indian
17—A State (abbr.)

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—And Besides—It's Hardly Worth It

By LE PELLEY

The Adventures of Waddles—The Little Gnome

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1935 "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Stumbling Toward Neutrality

TO RENDER valid the American people's genuine will to remain out of war—if war is threatened—there have emerged several interesting and far-reaching legislative proposals. The entire movement to redefine the meaning and practices of neutrality springs from this source. So do the investigation of the munitions makers and the drive to "take the profit out of war."

But there are pitfalls. The greatest danger is that the new type of isolation which may emerge will be more harmful to the organization of world peace than was the old isolation, which of course was not isolation at all. The traditional American attitude, in any event, is more properly called unilateralism. Often it produced the most sweeping kind of intervention, as when tariff policy tightened tariff lines the world over. The silver policy, for another example, probably did more damage to China than all the Japanese bombing planes over Shanghai.

It is essential to root out these unrealistic and mischievous types of intervention under the name of isolation, and that is the objective of a redefinition of neutrality. This campaign must proceed, however, with clear-headed caution. One suggested step, an impartial arms embargo against belligerents, seems in some measure already justified by experience, and certainly it fits with the prevailing conviction of Americans. So would an embargo on loans or credits which are unmistakably intended for war preparation. So would the warning that American citizens who venture for trade or profit into war zones must take their own chances.

But Senator Borah's resolution immediately prohibiting all loans or credits to any non-American country displays a sincere purpose damaged by lack of recognition of the actual practices of world trade. The facts are that most legitimate international business today—ordinary commercial interchange, which reduces American surpluses and is the attenuated but vital link of international life—is done on credit.

On its face, Senator Borah's resolution would prohibit the most desirable type of world trade. But would it stop the undesirable kind? No, for purchases intended for preparedness, war, or emergency purposes are generally made on a cash basis. The airplane motors which last year were sold in large numbers to Germany went for cash on the barrel-head. So it has been and would be with any American products which nations preparing for war desired.

The resolution, therefore, would be a staggering blow to the cotton farmers of the South, to the wheat growers, indeed to legitimate American exporters of all kinds, and if anything it would boost the vendors of munitions or materials of war. Moreover, the sweeping and stringent appearing resolution has one colossal loophole. It exempts the American continent. How would it be possible, in actual practice, to be certain that Argentine purchases were not intended for transshipment to Germany through the many German houses in South America, or that Canada was not really buying for Britain?

No, Senator Borah's proposal goes too far and not far enough. But his interest in the cause of genuine and honest American neutrality is a mighty encouragement. And his action, by illustrating some of the pitfalls, may eventually advance the cause.

Fact or Fiction—What of It?

DOES it really very much matter that the researches of archaeologists in England do not seem to be confirming history and legend as much as they do in some other countries?

In Palestine during recent years excavations have time and again corroborated the accounts written by the ancient Hebrew scribes; and in Asia Minor no stone has been left unturned to prove that Troy once existed, and that the story of Homer was not entirely a romance. But in an authoritative lecture lately given to the Royal Society of Antiquaries in London it was stated that, in the Government researches at Tintagel, no trace whatever has been found of the Court of King Arthur which legend associates with the place.

That may not mean, of course, that there never was a King Arthur. Legend may have got hold of the right man, even if it has mixed him up with the wrong site. Yet, oddly enough, the historic importance of Arthur does not depend on his being an historic fact.

If Arthur never existed, it is surely a significant circumstance that the English people found it necessary to invent him. It is perhaps even more significant that the fifteenth century Sir Thomas Malory, the seventeenth century Milton, and the nineteenth century Tennyson all found him the ideal exemplar of what they considered to be the primary royal virtues.

The things for which Arthur stands have therefore had no merely temporary appeal for the British people. Even today it is no accident that the popular English name for international gatherings should be round table conferences.

When the final history of the British race and empire comes to be written, and its complete evaluation in world culture is attempted, it will not be overlooked that England's perennial embodiment of an ideal king has been not only an all-conquering soldier, but one who went about redressing human wrong, and made it his ambition to be merciful, honest, and true.

To Improve the Security Bill

AS THE economic security bill goes from its overwhelming victory in the House of Representatives to receive the scrutiny and judgment of the Senate, it is a good time to appraise the measure, see wherein it serves its purposes well and wherein it might be improved by Senate action.

On the whole, the bill represents an exceptionally well-considered piece of legislation for one embodying so broad a program. This is partly, perhaps mainly, because it is based on a sound and thorough report by the President's Committee on Economic Security. In fact, the two most questionable points about the bill as it now stands involve changes made by the Ways and Means Committee which depart from the original plan.

The first of these is the striking out of the option at first reserved to the states to set up either of two general types of unemployment compensation. At present the measure would recognize nothing but a state-pooled fund plan which requires all industries to pay into a common state fund and pays benefits out of this fund. This would prevent any trial of the plan of unemployment reserves by individual employers, such as is being tried in Wisconsin, the first American State to adopt unemployment compensation.

It may be that state-pooled insurance is preferable, as giving the surest and fullest payments to whomever may be laid off. On the other hand, it is argued that the individual-reserves plan furnishes an incentive to employers to stabilize their employment, whereas the pool plan makes steady industries bear the costs of the unsteady and encourages managers to turn employees out on to the fund. Most of the manufacturers friendly to unemployment compensation strongly favor the reserves system. It would seem worth while to keep their co-operation and at the same time obtain the benefit of experience with the two plans side by side.

The second serious question in the security bill at present has to do with the rate of tax imposed for the old-age insurance which, distinct from pensions, is to come into effect in 1942. This stands now at 2 per cent in 1937, rising to 6 per cent in 1949, half being collected from the employer and half from the employee. This, it is calculated, will amass a fund of $32,000,000,000 by 1970. But numerous experts have urged that the rate proposed by the President's committee—namely from 1 per cent in 1937 to 5 per cent in 1957—would be ample and would involve the management of less than half as large a reserve. To return to the original rate would make the load much easier for business to take up.

Nail Down That Noise

NOISE, paradoxically enough, is largely the result of impatience and patience; of men's impatience to be somewhere else quickly, and their patience in putting up with the clamor caused thereby. Noise, moreover, is so noisy that, until quite recent years, it seems to have been an absorber of that very silence necessary to think up ways of subduing it.

Escape from noise has always been felt necessary by some. Cicero fled periodically from the tumult of Rome to find quiet in his beloved villa at Pompeii. Judging from the ruts cut in the stones by the wheels of chariots, and still visible in the "disinterred city" nineteen centuries later, one wonders if he always found it there. The whir of the small motor in the kitchen refrigerator and the drone of the airplane remind the modern suburbanite, sitting in slippered ease after his city day, that he has not completely evaded the ubiquity of noise.

Now, however, the vista of an almost noiseless world stretches, if still dimly, before us. In the May issue of Forum, Dr. E. E. Free, a stalwart pioneer in the cause of noise abatement, cites notable achievements of engineers, bulwarked by public regulation, in the reduction of din from motorbuses, milk wagons, street cars and subway trains. He credits the automotive industry with much quieting of lower-priced cars and of trucks. The squeak has even been taken out of baby carriages.

In England, Maj. Leslie Hore-Belisha, the bright young Minister of Transport, has made the night hours in London positively peaceful. There it costs $10 a toot to the careless motorist who dares to blow a horn between 11:30 p. m. and 7 a. m. Not only has the strictly enforced regulation brought quiet, but fewer accidents, it is declared. Il Duce has given Rome "silent nights," and days as well, by similar regulation, incidentally going London one better by making the offender pay his fine on the spot.

Public regulation and the genius of engineers are doing much. Everyone can help by being less impatient about noise made by others and less patient about the noise he himself makes. An ancient French saw runs: "I do not like noise unless I make it myself." The thoughtful antinoise crusader begins at home.

Long Island Novel

Book News of the Day

GEORGE F. HUMMEL'S HERITAGE (New York: Stokes. $2.50) is a huge work kept in shape by the limits of the eastern Long Island township in which the scene is laid. Pursuing a long cherished ambition to record the life of the village where he was born and spent his youth, Mr. Hummel has written a novel of approximately 270,000 words—words revealing, racy, passionate, dull and trivial that doubtless reflect the same qualificative adjectives in the experience of the people of the place he calls Norwold.

After an introduction which goes back to the Ice Age for the genesis of the island called by the Indians Paumanok—the fish-shaped land—he gets under way with some able chapters about the Puritan-descended Beebes and others, who in 1846 when the story opens were living on their ancestral acres in essentially the same fashion as the pioneers of 200 years before. The year 1846 was a turning point in the history of Norwold, for that year a railroad was built through the town, and the same year a few German families came to live in it. The influx of "immigrants" had begun.

In one of those German families, called "Dutch" or Hessian by the natives, centers the plot of "Heritage," more particularly in the twin boys George and Henry, who were born to Gottlob and Barbara Weller in 1850. Minutely, sometimes too copiously, but always with sure grasp of his material, Mr. Hummel has related everything that the Weller boys did—their school and church life, their escapades, their battles with boys who looked down on them as aliens, their friendships, their loyalty to each other, their adolescent confusions and the growing divergence in their characters and tastes.

Background for the Weller twins is, first, their home which contained those two lovable persons, Papa Gottlob and Mamma Barbara, with Sister Anna, and, second, the village peopled by Beebes, Howells, Corwins, Parson Williams and Jonathan Edwards, a proverbial aristocrat gone to seed, and, in contrast to these, some McCarthys, Fischers and other newcomers. Just as the Wellers were the cream of the new, the Beebes were the cream of the old stock, and the conflict which provides motive for the last two thirds of the long narrative is built round the relations between representatives of those two families, Beth Beebe and the Weller brothers.

The family scenes are the best—John Beebe jogging out to his farm on Hog Neck; Barbara Weller learning English out of a New Testament; the Weller boys imbibing wood lore from their father; Gottlob modestly carrying on his butcher shop while his son George became a famous scholar and his son Henry made Norwold a place of wealth. But there are some episodes that have the effect of having been grafted onto a homely chronicle in order to provide drama—Beth Beebe's unreasoning enthrallment to George while she loved Henry, the pitched battle between the brothers, the lurid catastrophe that overtook honest John Beebe—episodes that are not sufficiently foreshadowed. It is, in short, the kind of novel which would be the better for having no plot. When it simply reflects village life it rings more true than when it sets forth almost fratricidal strife.

All in all, there is material here for more than one novel. It might well have been cut by at least a third.

W. K. R.

Camels at a Well

Dry Point by Edmund Blampied from "Fine Prints of the Year," (1928). Courtesy of Minton, Balch & Co., New York, and Halton & Co., Ltd., London.

Passage to India

ON THE great breakwater that protects the European entrance to the Suez Canal from the shifting Mediterranean sands stands one of the most remarkable of all statues. It is De Lesseps, the man who mastered his dreams and of whom we should always think in terms of Suez rather than of Panama. There he stands with extended arm, welcoming the world to its use of the thing he conceived.

As one contemplates the endless procession of far-come ships bound through the Canal Indiaward and beyond, his thoughts turn, perforce, to pre-Suez days and the long India passage by way of Good Hope with its many months of idle drifting at sea and its extremes of wind and weather.

But there was another India passage even then, though for a variety of reasons only the reckless or the very daring resorted to it. Today, though, it may be followed with security and pleasure, offering as it does a variety of unusual scenery, contacts with picturesque people and unforgettable phases of exotic life. It is along the very oldest of trails. It follows caravan routes well-worn when Ctesiphon's majestic arch first towered beside the Tigris. It is one of the most fascinating of all long-traversed pathways, this overland road to India.

* * *

Its real beginning is at Port Said and it leads first along the ancient way that skirts the Mediterranean's southern shore, through the Holy Land, Jaffa and Haifa, past Acre and the remains of Tyre, up and down the Ladder of Tyre which was a landmark for the quinquiremes of Nineveh, and then into Beirut. And from Beirut one embarks upon that most remarkable of all modern caravan journeys, the motor transport to Baghdad.

Along this trail of 5000 years the eyes rest upon the scenes through which the merchants of ancient Cathay passed to and from the cities of the plain. Having ascended and descended the mountains of Lebanon to reach picturesque old Damascus, most aged of them all, one speeds across the Syrian desert at forty miles an hour in a true palace car of a motorcoach. A quarter of a century ago one would have passed at extreme peril unless guarded as heavily as the caravans of old, for the conditions that prevailed then were those of Old Testament times.

Indeed, the first of the motor caravans, only a dozen years ago, had plenty of difficulties and only with extreme and oft-manifested reluctance have the desert-dwelling Bedouins accepted the new order. But now there is a security in the transdesert journey that in no way affects its fascination. Ere coming to Baghdad the traveler tarries to dine at a desert oasis and in a few hours more crosses the turbid Tigris to enter the long-anticipated Arabian Nights city itself.

* * *

Baghdad, inaccessible yesterday, tomorrow will probably be a well-known center of travel by motor, train, water and air. But today for a little it remains the city of old, of Haroun-al-Raschid, of color and romance and story. Modernity has entered here, of course, in the form of hotels and shops and automobiles. But it has not yet, so to say, permeated. There is nothing of it in the bazaars, in the sun-drenched squares before the mosques, in the narrow streets along the ancient river, in the desert nights with their low-hanging stars or in the evening call to prayer from the minaret balcony.

And then on through the most ancient land of all, preferably by steamer drifting slowly down the Tigris past the arch of Ctesiphon and many an historic site. Here in this land where history itself began, where the life of 3000 years ago goes on with never an iota of change, what folly is haste!

The Arabs in their black tents along the Tigris banks might trace their ancestry from Babylon, even as the Jewish gold and silver craftsmen back there in the bazaars of Baghdad. The market at Kut el Amara could easily have been a market in Nineveh. And the old treadwheel with its buckets to raise the river water for irrigation is the contrivance of a thousand years ago.

* * *

Basra is reached in three to five days, depending upon the mood of the temperamental river. Few stranger mixtures of the ancient and modern exist than this historic—almost prehistoric—town. There are English shops and English banks, English clubs and even an English newspaper here today where only twenty years ago there was little but the life of a desert metropolis under Turkish sway. But Basra has played a large part in the activities of men through many centuries, in war and in peace alike. It was an important tarrying-place on the great trade route from China thousands of years ago. And huge piles of rusting, disintegrating material of various sorts along and in the river remind of the activities here in 1914-1918.

Persia is just over the way. When presently one takes a British ship for Bombay and sails down as lovely a stretch of river to the Persian Gulf as there is in all the world, one glides between mighty groves of date palms, past little riverside villages and the stately palaces and fantastically adorned grounds of rich Arabs, by a great oil port that is a city in itself and then into the gulf.

Then for ten days drop down toward India, stopping often to make contact by launch and lighter with little towns on the arid Persian coast or sultan-ruled cities of Mesopotamia, coming by and by to Muscat, once a Portuguese stronghold, now as unimportant as it is picturesque, idling half asleep in the hot sunshine. Then across to Karachi and thence to Bombay and the alternative passage to India is completed, a passage that has led back along the road to yesterday, in a few weeks 3000 years.

M. T. G.

Mirror of Opinion

How to Check Crime's Cost

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY GREEN of Chicago declares that crime is costing the people of this nation $12,000,000,000 a year. "The people" are largely at fault. They could easily stop this drain if they will testify willingly when on the witness stand; if they will quit shirking jury service; if they will render verdicts "according to the law and evidence"; if they will quit signing bonds for known criminals; if they will ostracize sundry "criminal lawyers"; if they will seek to assist the prosecuting machinery at all times. Prosecuting offenders is only 50 per cent the duty of the officials.—Holden (Mo.) Progress.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Rich Republicans, Poor Democrats?

To The Christian Science Monitor:

For most of my life I have been under the impression—and so, evidently, have many journalists—that Republicans, individually, and as a party, owned most of the material wealth of the United States until the last few years. A Republican friend insists that it has been the other way—that the Democratic Party has always possessed or controlled most of the riches of our country and that individual Democrats have always had, and still have, the greater personal fortunes. This is news to me.

Comparing, however, the material possessions of Mr. Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt, it is my belief that the latter is much the richer of the two; yet I hear continually that Mr. Hoover is a "bloated capitalist," and has no right to be so rich; while I hear also that Mr. Roosevelt is a comparatively poor man. Can someone set us right on these matters?

Chicago, Ill. J. CONNER

Watching the Americas

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Going through a great many articles and discussions of world affairs, I find many opinions to confirm my own: that today, in a real sense, the cause of peace and civilization itself, perhaps, depends on the reactions of the Americas to each other.

I don't think that the question is purely academic or that the possibility of doing something is so hopeless from the point of view of the present, nor that one should be discouraged in considering practical suggestions about it. I think it is true that the desire of the United States is quite clear, and that it would cultivate friendly commercial and cultural relations with the Latin-American world in order to build up what Sumner Welles referred to as "the ultimate security of the United States in the American continent," an attitude which he, Hull, and the President seem to concur in.

I doubt very much whether the American people as a whole, however, are as well informed as the State Department and the President in this respect, either as concerns the desirability of such a rapprochement in the light of the situation in both Asia and Europe, or as to the possibilities which can be worked out. In part, this is due to causes which we all know, but in a great measure it is due to the fact that most so-called authorities on world affairs who write on international politics, international affairs and relations, discuss the affairs of the world from the point of view of Asia, Europe and North America, and rarely even allude to either the positive or negative influence or weight of the Latin-American nations.

In the world scene there is a growing tendency, of course, for certain specialists to discuss our loss of trade to Germany, Japan, Great Britain and Russia, but few of them realize the diplomatic possibilities arising from these newly-established and ever-growing commercial relationships. Specifically, I think that the Latin-American nations are bound and are being bound by ever stronger ties to all the other nations of the world, and that their role today is one fraught with many constructive possibilities as well as with many dangers.

This may be a fact which the Latin Americans themselves may not realize fully, and which in the interests of peace it might be well to call to their attention. I hope I am not prejudiced or influenced because I view these things primarily or mainly from the point of view of a Latin Americanist, but I do think that this seems to be an opportune moment to cultivate a greater interest in the Latin-American world with the expressed hope that the chief by-product of this will be an all-American continent which can turn its back on a conflagration in either Europe or Asia.

P. V. S.

New York.

"Steps Away From War"

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I have read your editorial of March 29 on "Steps Away From War."

We all have as a common goal the elimination of the wartime profiteer. Numerous plans for doing so have been advocated. I have opposed conscription of labor and the nationalization of industry in wartime because I thought it too great a change to create, when public morale is necessary. As you state, public opinion will ultimately force the legislation that is wisest.

I have been, and still am, ready to co-operate in the formation of any plan compatible with my ideas. It is up to the newspapers of the country to keep the public well informed on matters of vital interest to them. In this The Christian Science Monitor has always been in the foreground.

New York. BERNARD M. BARUCH

The Wide Horizon

The President and New England

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

IN THE midst of a hustling week—and at last the Washington tempo approaches that of President Roosevelt's first two sessions of Congress—it is tempting to turn into a relevant and not unimportant side path.

It involves the question of President Roosevelt's relations with New England. The immediacy of this issue is sharpened by agitation over the cotton textile industry and its processing tax.

Forty years ago, Fairhaven, Mass., was as true a representation of New England as you could find. There was the tang of salt in the air, and the elm trees were lofty, and across the water in New Bedford were the humming, rattling, throbbing cotton mills, whence at night the barons of the loom would return to their comfortable clapboarded or stone or brick houses in Fairhaven.

It was a warm, rich, right picture to the eyes of the burgeoning nineties. It was a solid scene. The imperial glory of the sailing ships had not quite faded; the equally magnificent empire of the loom was at its height.

To this town, for summer after summer, came the strapping, laughing lad—Franklin Delano Roosevelt—to sail and swim with his Fairhaven cousins, and to know their fathers, the textile barons, and to absorb the flavor of New England.

Coincidentally, too, a young fellow thirteen miles away in Fall River was getting his start as a newspaper reporter. Textiles were being imbedded in his character, too, for it was a utilitarian town. He was Louis McHenry Howe.

And then the young Roosevelt went to Harvard; Harvard at the turn of the century. In Boston and Cambridge there were more cousins; more slender, ruddy-faced men with offices in State Street and short haircuts of grizzled gray, whose lives were wrapped up in the song of the looms and the investments they had made west of the Mississippi. Again, the full flavor of New England was rising to the nostrils of the young Roosevelt.

For many years thereafter, Franklin Roosevelt's roots had a chance to sink further into New England's soil; to be buffeted by the breakers off its coast. He was often at Cambridge, or Fairhaven, or along the North Shore. Almost every summer he was at Campobello, where the granite and the gray surf spoke further of the spirit of New England.

* * *

But it didn't take. None of it took except in savor and romantic appreciation. Perhaps Franklin Roosevelt had an overdose of New England. Anyway, skipping the years between, he came to the White House as the victorious champion of the debt-ridden West, the chosen chevalier of the forgotten man, the hero of the great plains. Last week, facing desperate New England and its textile problem, the President declared in effect: "The trouble with you is obsolescence." His Secretary of Agriculture, said stingingly: "New England manufacturers should quit whining!"

Here, if you please, is a study in paradox. But it is more. It indicates that President Roosevelt has grasped the point of view of the country as a whole. Beyond question, the balance of power has shifted from the creditor to the debtor, chiefly because the debtor—in Kansas or the Dakotas or Nebraska—is no longer dependent on New England for new loans. The frontier, in its old form, was finished, and couldn't pay the old dividends anyway. In 1932 it was a debtor's world, mortgages were crumbling and sheriffs were being tarred and feathered as they sought to foreclose.

Naturally, all Mr. Roosevelt's friends considered him a traitor. Moreover, there were two New Englands—just as there had been in the last century. People then had called Ralph Waldo Emerson a dangerous radical. Well, New England produced other "dangerous radicals" for Mr. Roosevelt. Most of them came from the Harvard yard, too, but they had cut their legal teeth under Felix Frankfurter. Then they had come to Washington to serve a year's apprenticeship in the mildly radical chambers of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes. They worked with another Bostonian, though adopted, Louis Dembitz Brandeis. New England contributed a great share of the legal "brain trust."

* * *

So Mr. Roosevelt's New England was no longer that of Fairhaven, it was that of part of Cambridge. And his reactions were not produced in New England at all, but more nearly in Iowa, or even in Utah, where he went for his governor of the Federal Reserve Board. And thus the President said good-by to New England of the textile barons—in policy if not in sentiment. Obsolescence was his word.

But, temporarily, New England was too much for him politically. It formed an alliance with the conservatives of the South—and Lagrange, Ga., just a few miles from Warm Springs, is Mr. Roosevelt's modern Fairhaven—which alliance forced the President to compromise. He had to give this textile group a cabinet investigation, and it thinks the concessions have only begun. We shall see.

For on the other side are the farmers, the historic debtor groups of the West, the beneficiaries of the processing tax. What will happen when their backfire gets going? Of course, compromise must result between the two. And it is the job of the boy who spent long, cool summers at Fairhaven to hold the balance. He is President of the whole country, sworn to serve impartial justice to all. How often impartial justice looks like prejudice!

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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★★ ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

CCC Men Fight Dust Storms

France Puts Youth in Uniform

Boston Latin School Is 300

Greek Parrot Speaks Out Loud

Chinese Reds Had Vast Woes

California Balks Worm Army

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT indicates his first definite program under the $4,800,000,000 work-relief fund by preparing to attack dust storms and erosion with man-power. The Civilian Conservation Corps will be expanded to 600,000, the camps more than doubled to 2916. Under Secretary of Agriculture Rexford G. Tugwell, in charge of the land program, will put 116,000 husky youth to work at the prevention of soil erosion. Of the camps 557 will be in the Middle West dust storm area and the forces will be carrying out many experimental ideas in planting and devices to hold the dry crop soil in its place. Forest protection and improvement, flood control and park improvement will occupy large complements of men. Vigorous man-power can raise a vast dust—With intelligence, the same power should be able to keep titanic dust storms down.

¶ France starts swelling its army by 120,000 with the flower of its youth. Green conscripts of "war baby" age are sent to forts and seasoned regiments for intensive training. The entire 120,000 must train for 18 months; when they will get back home again is wholly uncertain. They leave schools, colleges, business houses, professions. For them normal life is broken off, dreadfully altered. But of course anything must be done to avoid a military famine—France must be ready with fodder to feed an enemy's guns, when and if an enemy should appear.

¶ Boston and the educational world pause to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the Boston Public Latin School. The school that is older even than Harvard University and whose brave young graduates fought notably in the war for American independence and the Civil War, as well as in the winning of the continent from the wilderness, witnesses the unveiling by today's students of a tablet that tells its majestic story in simple words: "From the seed planted here, the whole American system of free education grew." In and out of American history the Latin School's influence runs like a bright thread—To the preservation of the American institutions it helped build the proud school dedicates its graduates today.

¶ Greece grimly pushes punishment of those who led the recent lost revolution, inspired by former Premier Eleutherios Venizelos, now a refugee. Gen. Anastase Papoulas and Gen. Miltiades Kimissis are condemned to death. An uproar occurs in an Athens restaurant when a voice shouts, "Hurrah for Venizelos! Down with his enemies!" The offender, a parrot, is promptly ordered destroyed by police. The incident will send a shudder through multitudes of scared people in Greece and other dictator-ridden European countries—They had thought it far safer to be a parrot than not to be one.

¶ China's Kiangsi Communist Government and Red Army are now shown in a strangely different light in the Monitor's article by Agnes Smedley. The uprising that has persisted through seven years of the Nanking Government's effort to exterminate it is made to appear not as something upbuilt by cunning plotters from Moscow, but as the revolt of people against hardships, extortions and injustices long forced upon them from the top. Communism did not win them to its doctrines; Communism provided desperate ones a way. The lesson is to be considered—Will the nation that removes desperate conditions ever be troubled long by Communism?

¶ Turkey sees the women political leaders of 40 nations endorse the sentiment: "The greatest and best work women can do is to help bring war to an end." A great meeting held at Istanbul University receives stimulating cables from America from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. The latter sends the quoted slogan which strikes home to the world's thinking women. "War has no rightful place in modern civilization," says Mrs. Catt, who tells why—"It is false in theory, cruel in practice, disastrous in effect to all concerned."

¶ Coachella Valley, Calif., believes it is winning its fight to save the ranches from an invading army of millions of moth worms. Twelve miles of trenches have been plowed along the foothills east of Palm Springs to trap these three-inch-long larvae of Sphinx and other varieties of moths. In two days 10 tons of worms have been removed from the trenches after they had denuded the hills behind them of vegetation before starting across to the farms. It is as strange a sight as since the days of Egypt's plagues—What Pharaoh, if any, can be denying their rights to what Children of Israel in the scheme of things?

Report Hits Powers of Council

State Rein on Police Favored

Race Time Extension Opposed

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Council—Pruning of Its Power Is Under Way

First assault on the Governor's Council was made today when the Legislative Committee on State Administration favorably reported a bill transferring the Council's powers to approve gubernatorial appointments to the Senate. In addition, the body would lose all other statutory powers.

In his campaign Governor Curley wanted the entire Council abolished. This measure does not accomplish this object, as it has been held the Legislature cannot abolish its constitutional powers of approving judicial appointments.

The Council is now figuring prominently in the Eugene C. Hultman ouster hearings. So far in the Governor Curley regime no conflict has developed between the Executive and the Council. In fact, observers have noted a decided tendency to preserve harmony on the part of Councilors.

Police—Boston Police Head Bill Not Favored

A leading plank in Governor Curley's pre-election platform broke today when the Legislative committee on cities turned "thumbs-down" on his proposal to give Boston a Mayor-appointed Police Commissioner.

The measure also had Mayor Mansfield's support, but apparently the Legislature still feels the State should have some control over the Boston police force. Under the present laws, which will continue, the Governor of the State appoints the police head in Boston and Fall River.

Racing—Curley's Longer Season Plan Is Opposed

Western Massachusetts businessmen, civic and church leaders banded today to fight Governor Curley's proposal for raising the number of legal racing days from 70 to 100. Edward S. Armstrong, secretary of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce merchant's bureau, produced reports from many parts of the country indicating that business suffers during the racing season.

It is thought that the Governor favors the extension of racing limit because it would permit the establishment of two tracks in the State, one near Boston and one probably at Agawam, near Springfield.

But Springfield opponents of racing contend that if horse tracks have caused business losses in such track towns at Pawtucket, Providence, Lawrence and Detroit, Spring-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Millville on Way To Probable End As Separate Town

Long Tells Legislature State Should Cease Financial Task

The financially-troubled town of Millville, deserted by its main industry and unable to raise sufficient revenue to meet its expenses, cannot continue to function as a separate town.

So Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Taxation and Corporations and member of the Millville Municipal Finance Commission, told the joint legislative Ways and Means Committee today. Either Uxbridge must absorb Millville and the State shoulder its $75,000 debt, or Worcester County must operate the town as a ward, he said. Another alternative is that the State Legislature might cede the town to the United States Government.

Main Industry Gone

The Millville Municipal Finance Commission, a state organization, has had the town under its wing for several years. By maintaining a careful watch over expenditures, the commission has been able to keep the town government operating. But no more, said Mr. Long, in presenting the recommendation of the finance committee.

Millville has lost its main industry, the United States Rubber Company plant. It has a heavy relief list. Its taxes are decreasing. It must lose its identity, Mr. Long announced.

Uxbridge, he added, is the most financially able community to annex the town. Blackstone, from which Millville was separated some time ago, cannot take the town back, he added. At this point, Mr. Long sharply criticized the Legislature for ever sanctioning Millville's separation from Blackston, declar-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Heavy Fighting Rages Along 120-Mile Front In New Chaco Drive

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., April 23 (AP)—Communiqués from the capitals of Paraguay and Bolivia indicated today that one of the most intense battles in five years of the war between Paraguay and Bolivia was raging as a result of a Bolivian general offensive along the 120-mile front of the Chaco Boreal.

The Bolivian army announced at La Paz that it had recaptured the Bolivian city of Charagua at the north end of the line, and at the same time a dispatch from Asuncion announced that the Paraguayan forces, in a counter offensive, had pushed back the Bolivians from the central sector at Boyuibe.

The claims of Asuncion and La Paz were somewhat confusing, but communiqués issued last night and today agreed that the battling continued heavy from Villa Montes on the Pilcomayo River at the southern end of the line to Charagua and the Izozog swamps at the north end.

After seven days of intense combat, the Bolivian claim that Charagua has been recaptured is most important since, if the Bolivians are definitely successful in the north, it would mean the failure of the Paraguayan invasion of Santa Cruz, one of Bolivia's chief sources for agricultural products.

On the other hand, the Paraguayans claim that the Bolivian drive against the center has been repulsed with heavy losses and that Bolivians announced progress in the south is unimportant.

China Orders Army Training In 1440 Schools

All Male High School and College Students Must Become Reservists

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NANKING, China, April 23—China fell in line with world-wide armament activities today by ordering that all her male high school and college students undergo at least one year of intensive military training.

The move, designed as part of a program to construct a modern and efficient military machine, was ordered by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Generalissimo of the Chinese Nationalist Government armies.

At the end of 10 years, General Chiang expects his program to make China a military power of the first magnitude, capable of "talking back" to the other powers of the world if she should feel so inclined.

100,000 Reservists Annually

He expects that once the movement is in full operation it will produce 100,000 thoroughly trained reservists for China's army every year.

In 26 per cent of the country's colleges and high schools compulsory military training already is in effect. The new order will extend the system to all of China's 1440 institutions of learning of these categories.

In addition to the provisions made for secondary schools and colleges, the Government's order requires that boys in elementary schools be given the equivalent of Boy Scout training "in order to instill military fundamentals."

Civilian Instruction

Eventually the program envisages instruction in war methods for the entire civilian population. This phase has not yet been inaugurated, however, because of lack of funds.

General Chiang's program for strengthening the nation's military arms has made great headway in the past year, during which there has been a striking expansion of the national air force and reorganization of the army under the advisership of the German general, Hans von Seeckt.

General von Seeckt recently has returned to the Reich, reportedly to take part in Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's plans for increasing the power of Germany's army.

Darby and Joan, 48 Years Married, Win 'the Bacon'

DUNMOW, England, April 23 (AP)—A jury of six of the countryside's prettiest maidens and six of the most handsome bachelors sat in judgment in this little Essex town while competing "Darby and Joan" couples—the English sobriquet for sweethearts—attempted to win a flitch of bacon by proving they had been married for at least a year and a day without quarreling.

A sharp-tongued barrister, "The Counsel for Flitch," vigorously cross-examined the contestants seeking to trip up their tales of connubial bliss and draw a confession of at least one domestic storm.

The trial with a flitch of bacon as a prize was instituted centuries ago to combat the custom of "hand-fasting," a forerunner of companionate marriage, in which a man and woman entered a temporary union, agreed to live together a year and a day and then were free to part.

Strangely enough, the prize today was captured by a white-haired couple who had been married 48 years.

Inheritance Tax Favored To Pay Bonus

Morgenthau Tells Congress It Must Provide Funds If It Passes Bill

Says Credit at Stake

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 23—The Roosevelt Administration, through its Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau Jr., today warned Congress that if it chooses to pay the soldiers' bonus it must also accept the responsibility of providing the money with which it can be paid.

But having thus taken one step which might be interpreted as an effort to discourage Congress from bonus payment, Mr. Morgenthau promptly took another which looked very much as though the Administration fully expected enactment of the long-delayed bonus, and had no particular objection provided the money were raised.

He informed the committee that the Treasury had been giving long and careful consideration to methods of raising additional revenue, and that it had concluded that a method which would not be deflationary would be enactment of a new federal inheritance tax system modeled on the present income tax. By a graduated scale of surtaxes on inheritances, he estimated that between $200,000,000 and $800,000,000 annually could be raised.

Made Sensation

Mr. Morgenthau's suggestion of a new inheritance tax created an immediate sensation. While no explanations were forthcoming from official circles, it was immediately pointed out that of all new taxes which the Administration might propose a graduated inheritance tax would be the least objectionable to a Congress which has been extensively infected already with numerous devices for producing a different distribution of wealth.

There are many members of Congress who would be unwilling to go along with Senator Huey Long of Louisiana on a program for actually depriving individuals of a share of their wealth while they are in the enjoyment of it, but who would consider it much more proper to make steps toward a limitation of the inheritance of large fortunes.

Mr. Morgenthau predicted his demand for new revenue to go with bonus payment on the ground that the security of the Federal Government's credit depends at this time on "scrupulous adherence" to the present budget.

In Course of Hearing

The Treasury Secretary's position was set forth before the Senate Finance Committee during the course of its second hearing on projected bonus legislation.

Before Mr. Morgenthau's testimony, Frank N. Belgrano, National Commander of the American Legion, urged the committee strongly to approve the Vinson bonus bill instead of the rival Patman measure which passed the House after achieving a hair's breadth victory over the Vinson bill by 207 to 204 votes.

Throughout the proceedings scarcely any direct mention was made of the Harrison bill providing for the substitution of negotiable bonds for the bonus certificates. Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D), of North Carolina did inform Mr. Belgrano, however, that he did not want to make an idle gesture toward the veterans, i. e. He did not want to vote for some bill which had no chance of final enactment. This attitude, echoed by others, reflected a general feeling in the committee that any compromise dictated by the Administration might be better than a straight bonus bill which would be vetoed and might never become law.

Two Nations Retain Individualism

Australia, Pioneer in Advanced Social Legislation and With Old-Age Pension Law Dating From 1908, Meets Depression by Trimming Economic Sails—China Safeguards Worker Through Family Ties

The Search For Social Security

Sixth of 12 World-Wide Studies

While the United States contemplates social insurance legislation and endeavors to reserve the business cycle via the liberal economics of the New Deal, two vast countries on the other side of the world offer examples of application of an older, more orthodox and conservative order in the same general crisis.

One of these, rather strangely, is Australia which at the start of the century was a pioneer in advanced labor and social legislation, including in 1908 a general old-age pension law. Australia in the recent crisis, however, has met the situation by drastically trimming her sails and staking the security of her workers not so much upon paternalism as upon a bettering of her basic economic position.

China, in a world of widespread governmental solicitude for individual security, remains largely an island of reliance on family ties and personal associations for social security, though there and much more distinctly, in Japan the beginnings of security systems are being made.

In another continent, South America, at least two countries offer interesting object lessons for study by those who are framing pension laws in the United States. Uruguay, with a law of exceptionally wide coverage in effect since 1919, attributes great benefits to the system. Chile, more of a newcomer, is bewildered by the puzzle of finding investment for huge reserves.

China Hinges Security On Family but Start Is Made by Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Probably no other people on earth have less social security so far as official safeguarding is concerned than have the approximately 450,000,000 inhabitants of China. Yet nowhere is this aspect of life regarded more philosophically or dealt with more practically by means having nothing to do with government.

It is true that the present National Government which came into existence in 1927 has a far more modern attitude toward the problem than did any other regime. But the problem in China is so staggering that little more than a bare beginning has anywhere been made in striving to deal with it.

To a Chinese, the thought of government unemployment insurance would be beyond conception. There is no tradition demanding that the Government attend to such matters. Government in China for many a century has been a matter having to do with presence or absence of peace and reasonable or extortionate taxation. With those things government stopped—but something else began.

That something else was the family, China's traditional major unit, supplemented in some ways by voluntary associations for burial benefits and so on. The man who obeyed the rules and preserved his place within the family was part of a social insurance scheme of remarkable scope.

It was through family that one got work, directly or indirectly. Every large Chinese enterprise was, and for the most part still is, honeycombed with nepotism. Sections of a family with work, or money, helped sections out of work or out of money. That is a rough statement of a situation with far-reaching aspects, spelling, in the long run, China's answer to the problem of social security. Its general effect was leveling—it was hard to get up in the world with a burden of hungry and job-seeking relatives, but equally it was not likely that one would sink to depths of misery unless one belonged to an unlucky clan.

Things are now in a state of transition, hinging both on some tendency toward disintegration of the family—due to economic distress and easier means of communications—and on the new concept of government prevailing in Nanking as it never did in Peking.

One of the major factors working

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Big Flying Boat Nears California On Its Trip Home

Headwinds Slow Down the Speed of Craft as It Leaves Honolulu

ALAMEDA, Calif., April 23 (AP)—Gaining speed as stubborn head winds slowly shifted toward its tail, the Pan American Clipper raced in brilliant sunshine high above cloud banks today toward its goal of a noon landing here, completing the first round-trip flight between California and Hawaii.

At 9 a. m. Pacific Standard Time (12 noon Eastern Standard Time) the seaplane was less than 600 miles off the coast, and flying at a rapidly gaining rate, after a night of buffeting headwinds.

At 5:30 a. m. (8:30 a. m. Eastern Standard Time) the clipper was 1432 miles out of Honolulu, just 232 miles beyond the halfway mark which she passed 2½ hours previously.

Aboard the plane when it took off from Pearl Harbor at 3:29 p. m., Honolulu time, yesterday (8:59 Eastern Standard Time) were more than 12,000 letters.

Pan American officials announced that Capt. Edwin C. Musick and Fred J. Noonan, navigation officer, would be returned to duty with the company in Miami, Fla.

The plane may remain here about a week before making another Hawaii flight in preparation for inauguration this summer of a commercial air service to the Orient via other Pacific islands and Manila. Canton, China, is the far eastern terminus of the proposed route.

Chilean Women Vote for First Time

Chilean Women Casting Their Votes at Santiago

Thousands of Foreign Residents Also Participate in Municipal Elections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chilean women recently exercised electoral suffrage for the first time in country-wide municipal elections, the results of which revealed an overwhelming preference for government by the Right.

The great majority of those candidates who dared to show even a slight tendency toward Socialism or any creed of the Left were overwhelmingly defeated. Political agents, accustomed to the manipulation of old-time, restricted electoral registers, shook their heads in despair when the results were known, indicating that the women's vote was sufficiently strong to upset any narrow party calculations.

Throughout Chile

For the first time, also, foreign residents of both sexes were given the opportunity of contributing by their votes to the election of municipal authorities. The thousands of Britons, Americans, Germans and other foreign nationals who responded to this courtesy extended to them by their Chilean hosts have reason to be proud of themselves, for many of the newspapers publicly acknowledged that the foreign and female vote contributed substantially to the election of a new type of municipal councilor — one determined on honest and efficient local government, obeying the voice of the taxpayer rather than that of the political caucus.

The elections were held throughout the country on the same day, from the port of Arica in the subtropical north to Magallanes, the southern port in the Magellan Strait. They marked the return of the people of Chile to the autonomous form of civic administration provided by the national constitution. The right was taken from them during the Ibañez regime when the municipalities were replaced by "juntas de vecinos" directly dependent on the Government and subject to dictation therefrom.

The junta system, for several reasons, was continued, in the opinion of many, unjustifiably; and even now full liberty of action has not been restored, for the mayors of the leading cities—Santiago, Valparaiso, Viña del Mar, Antofagasta and Concepcion—will still be appointed by the Central Government. Elsewhere they will be chosen in due course by the elected councilors.

One representative was chosen for each 5000 inhabitants and, as is usual in Latin-American countries, the candidates were innumerable, representing many political parties and every shade of opinion. The intromission of politics was regrettable but accepted as inevitable. Liberals and conservatives won a preponderance of seats on the most important corporations and their position was reinforced by the victory of a number of women candidates, independents and representatives of the Republican Union—a new political party expressing the viewpoint of the producer.

Suffered Penalty

The Radical Party suffered the penalty of recent divisions within its ranks, many of its members voting for the Right and the Left in the absence of a decisive party program. Of the total votes cast, approximately 35 per cent went to the Conservatives, 30 per cent to the Liberals, 20 per cent to the Radicals, 10 per cent to the Democrats and 5 per cent to the remaining candidates, independents and otherwise. The Socialist vote was negligible.

The few women candidates who offered themselves for elections were surprisingly successful. In Santiago, the most important municipality in

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Navy Appropriation Bill Halves New Ship Program But Adds 273 New Planes

Measure Passed by House Totals $465,286,261 for a Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 23—Advocates of intense military preparedness deferred to the rising anti-war sentiment in the House for the second time in two weeks today when the regular Navy Department appropriation bill was brought to the floor with the Navy's new building program of 24 ships slashed in half.

In almost every other respect the bill was exactly what the Navy wanted. The Appropriations Committee approved increases in officers, enlisted personnel, the number of midshipmen at Annapolis, and the number of naval aircraft. It approved a total appropriation of $465,286,261 which exceeds that for 1935 by $174,879,098 and sets a new record high for naval appropriations.

Also Marks First Set-back

But it also marks the first time under the Roosevelt Administration when the Navy's program for achieving full treaty strength by 1940 has met a serious set-back in Congress.

Funds are provided for continuation of work on the 68 new ships now building. But when it came to laying down 24 more keels in the 1936 fiscal year the committee balked;

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Neutrality Found Futile Means of Keeping U. S. Out of Wars

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 23—The futility of neutrality as a war preventive policy was stressed by speakers at a discussion of "If war comes, can the United States stay out?" at a dinner by the Foreign Policy Association at the Town Hall Club here last night.

With United States Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho, principal speaker, the panel also included Prof. Philip C. Jessup, of Columbia University; Frederic R. Coudert, international lawyer; John T. Flynn, legal adviser of the Senate special committee investigating the munitions industry; Nathaniel Peffer, expert on Far Eastern affairs; Walter Millis, of the New York Herald-Tribune, and Reinhold Neibuhr, of the Union Theological Seminary.

Can't Hide or Duck Out of War

Senator Pope struck the keynote of the discussion when he characterized the typical policy of American neutrality as one of "hiding and ducking" and declared that legislation for international cooperation rather than an elaborate program for keeping out after a conflict developed was the realistic viewpoint. The neutrality right demanded by this country since the time of Jefferson—the right to trade with foreign nations in wartime in the same way as in peacetime—would make it impossible for the United States to stay out of any long European war, he asserted.

Thing to Do Is Not to Start

"Hiding and ducking has never kept anybody out of trouble," he said. "We should do what we can to prevent war instead of trying to stay out after a war has begun. We should establish law and order in the international field just as we have in small political groups. Talk about disarming gets nowhere until we provide a man or a nation with the security that enables him to disarm."

Mr. Jessup argued that a neutrality policy could keep the United States out of war "if we abandon the idea that neutrality means a chance to make great profit and accept the idea that neutrality means an opportunity to make small losses in order to avoid great losses.

"The neutrality policy failed in the 1914-17 period and a century before because we . . . insisted on the right to reap the huge profits of an abnormal war boom trade," he declared.

Must Assume New Duties

"It is necessary to adopt self-denying rules, imposing upon ourselves greater neutral duties. It is necessary now to conclude agree-

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Dust Area Gets First Aid From Big Relief Fund

1276 New CCC Camps Will Undertake Soil Preservation in West

Tugwell in Charge

Work Will Gradually Widen to All States Where Soil Erosion Is Menace

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 23—The Civilian Conservation Corps, first relief agency to get marching orders from President Roosevelt under the new $4,880,000,000 appropriation, prepared today to put 116,000 youths to work on a soil-erosion control program.

It was indicated at the White House that the announcement of the expanded CCC work program would be followed within the next 24 hours by other allocations. The President completed yesterday a long series of conferences with various officials who will be concerned with the spending of the huge new sum.

A considerable part of the soil erosion work will center in the dust-storm area of the West, where "listing" and other methods of pinning down the topsoil will be used by the CCC boys. About 125 camps will be set up in states most seriously affected by wind erosion.

To Add 1276 New Camps

The President ordered Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work, to add 1276 camps to the 1640 now in existence, and to assign 557 of them to soil preservation work. This means that 74,000 of the 600,000 men to be enrolled will work on soil projects. The remainder will be assigned to forest protection and improvement work and to national and state park improvement. The average camp will be limited to 200 men, although a few camps may have as many as 250.

All of the new camps, Mr. Fechner said, will be constructed and operated by the War Department, but the work the men do will be laid out and supervised by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior.

Allocation of Work

The Agriculture Department will supervise approximately 2000 camps, to be operated on national and state forest lands, on soil erosion projects, on drainage projects, on mosquito control projects, and on wild-life conservation reserves.

The Interior Department will take care of the work of about 700 camps in state and national parks and on reclamation projects.

Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Under Secretary of Agriculture, will be in charge of the soil erosion work, although it will be under the more direct control of H. H. Bennett, director of the soil erosion service, recently transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture.

Special attention will be given to the dust storm areas, but eventually soil erosion camps will cover between 30 and 40 states, demonstrating to farmers how they may preserve valuable topsoil that is being washed or blown away by the ton each year.

Vocational Specialists Named

Meanwhile, John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, announced that he had appointed seven specialists in the field of vocational education to advise on subjects to be taught in the CCC camps. This group of specialists began a three months' task in the office of education this week, preparing instructional material on vocational training in 14 different occupations including forestry, auto repair, auto electricity, carpentry, elementary bridge construction, photography, radio servicing, elementary surveying and cooking.

Court Halts PWA Hydroelectric Plan For South Carolina

GREENVILLE, S. C., April 23 (AP)—Greenwood County, South Carolina, and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes were enjoined from construction of a public power project of the Saluda River with Public Works Administration funds in a decision of Judge H. H. Watkins in United States District Court today.

Judge Watkins granted the request of the Duke Power Company for an injunction against the project. The PWA had allotted $3,000,000 for the proposed hydro-electric plant.

Judge Watkins held the project in effect to be a proprietary and not a public enterprise in that its primary purpose was the development of power to be sold to private interests. He held that the effect of the project would be to impair and destroy the business of the Duke Power Company.

The jurist said he did not challenge the abstract right of the Government to build utilities or to regulate rates, but that in this instance he decided according to proprietary rights.

Going into constitutional phases of the question, Judge Watkins said the project could not be allowed under the provision allowing the regulation of interstate commerce because it could only be construed as manufacture or commerce inside a state since it did not propose to do business outside South Carolina.

He also gave it as his opinion it could not be allowed under the general welfare powers of the Constitution.

Report Hits Powers of Council
State Rein on Police Favored
Race Time Extension Opposed

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field could hardly expect to profit from them. It might be doubly affected, they feel, for it will have a 35-day dog season, and a longer horse season—if the Governor's suggestion is adopted.

Mr. Armstrong revealed that Providence businessmen estimate trade decreases running as much as 35 per cent during the racing season. Bill collections in Cincinnati dropped 65 per cent during a 180-day racing season.

These reports have aroused Springfield.

Tunnel—Dever Is Asked To Investigate Land Takings

Attorney General Paul A. Dever found a thick letter waiting on his desk for him this morning. Its contents have had him in deep thought all day.

In it seven members of the House Rules Committee—a majority—asked Mr. Dever to investigate and follow up the evidence recently brought out by the committee in its probe of the land takings for the East Boston Tunnel. It might be a "messy" case for the Attorney General.

It would include scrutiny of the activities of the Legal Securities Corporation, the E. L. Dolan Company and of certain alleged transactions of Edmund L. Dolan, former City Treasurer.

The committee's letter detailed developments of the hearings it held. After recalling testimony that Abram Lipp and Joseph Paul, real estate dealers, made a profit of $313,000 in the land takings for the $19,000,000 traffic tunnel, the committee reviewed that Lipp could not recall where the profits went. Some was used to purchase bonds.

"The disposition of the proceeds of these bonds and the profits of Mr. Lipp from his transactions on the south side of North Street warrant your careful consideration," the committee advised Mr. Dever.

AAA—Two New England Leaders Come to Defense

It was a big day for the AAA in Boston today.

Stanch defense for Secretary Wallace's pet was volunteered from two New England sources. Simultaneously it was attacked by a New England Governor, and parts of it went on trial before United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Demonstration that New England is not solidly behind the textile makers in their current efforts to eliminate the processing tax feature of the AAA was given by two major farm spokesmen of the region today.

Quoting figures in support of his contention that industrial incomes gain even more than farm incomes because of this key New Deal division, George M. Putnam, New Hampshire State Farm Bureau head, and a national farm leader, asserted that a 10 per cent change in national farm income results in a 12 per cent change in the profits of large cotton manufacturers.

"And cotton manufacturers aren't the only ones to benefit," he said. "A 10 per cent change in national farm incomes means also a 10 per cent change in values of New York Exchange stocks. It means a 14 per cent change in volume of production of the United States Steel Corporation, a 22 per cent change in General Motors profits, and 8 per cent change in packers' profits."

All businesses are affected in greater or less degree, according to the figures given by Mr. Putnam. They were compiled by George Piper, economist of Montgomery Ward & Co.

Warning that collapse of the Agriculture Adjustment Administration would deal a serious blow to Massachusetts dairymen was expressed by Charles S. Walkup Jr., attorney for the Massachusetts Dairymen's Co-operative Association. "As bad," he said, "as the federal license has been in Massachusetts, conditions would be infinitely worse were there no federal restriction. If the AAA collapsed it would let down the floodgates for northern milk to pour into Massachusetts markets. Dairies are Massachusetts second largest industry."

Today the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in Federal Building here, started hearing arguments as to the legality of the processing tax, one of the chief problems under which textile makers are laboring. The case involves Hoosac Mills protest of payment of $81,694 in processing tax. Upon the decision hangs many millions collected or due from other concerns.

The three principal lines of argument advanced by Bennett Sanderson and Edward B. Hale, attorneys for the Hoosac concern, were:

1. That Congress exceeded its general powers in authorizing the taxes.

2. That the tax provisions of the act do not comply with the constitutional requirements prescribed with respect to tax laws.

3. That the tax provisions of the act constitute a delegation of legislative authority to the executive department in violation of the constitutional requirement for separation of legislative, executive and judicial powers.

The Government contended it is valid because it was an emergency measure.

The court decision will be handed down in 30 days. It is expected that the losing side will then appeal to the Supreme Court.

Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine loosed broadsides against the AAA in Washington today. He ripped into the processing tax and rent asunder New Deal free trade theories that would let Maine potato growers meet Canadian producers without tariff protection.

Out of it all came the conclusion that New England is taking extreme and active interest in maintaining its traditional trade leadership.

Aliens—Senate Bars Them From State Jobs

"If state jobs are available, give them to American citizens, not to aliens."

So decreed the Massachusetts Senate today when it passed to be engrossed a bill barring aliens from state or county positions.

Under the antialien legislation, which now goes to the House of Representatives, no alien now holding a state or county position may be discharged. But future appointments are limited to citizens or persons who have obtained at least their first naturalization papers. Only when no American citizen can be obtained to fill a specialized job may an alien be placed on the state pay roll.

Reunion—Latin School Closing Its Festivities

Tercentenary celebrations at Boston's Public Latin School, first free public school in the Western world, reach their height tonight.

A great reunion in Symphony Hall with thousands of former graduates and veteran teachers in attendance will close the two-day festival, marking the three hundredth anniversary of the famous school. A tablet was unveiled yesterday marking the site of Philomen Pormort's home in the kitchen of which the school had its inception. It proclaims: "Here was planted the seed from which grew the whole American system of free education."

In all its history only one girl has attended Latin School classes. She is Mrs. Nellie Magill White, now residing in Ithaca, N. Y. She attended in the 1860's while her father was a submaster.

Each incoming class is yearly met with the traditional advice: "Get wisdom, get understanding, forget it not. Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting, get understanding."

Circus—Its Coming To Boston Garden Soon

The elephants, the clowns, the spangled ladies and the double-jointed humpbacked peanuts are coming to town.

A week from next Monday Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey's combined circus will pitch tent in Boston Garden. New features from all the world—and new words with which to tell about them—could anybody ask for more?

Among the new foreign importations to "The Greatest Show on Earth" are the Walkmirs, flying perch artists; the Antaleks, aerial novelty quintet; the Romeos, Italian acrobats and aerialists; the Demenatis, tumbling whirlwinds, and, course, "a glittering host of scintillating sensations, a galaxy of stupendous attractions offering a phantasmagorical display of unequaled splendor, color and popular appeal."

Sometimes the ads are more fun than the show.

Alarm—Dozing Drivers' Horns Toot 'Em Awake

Dozing automobile drivers are soon to cease being a highway menace. So at least opines Harold P. Smith, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. He reports a new German invention.

It is a false rim or covering for the steering wheel, connected by electric wires with the horn and ignition so that when hand pressure on the wheel is relaxed the horn goes on and the motor goes off. The assumption is that the driver's drowsiness relaxes his hand muscles. The horn promptly wakes him up.

It is supposed to exercise effect on "one-armed" drivers, too.

China—It's Having Its Own New Deal, Eddy Says

China is having a New Deal all its own.

That is the word just brought to Boston by Dr. D. Brewer Eddy. They call it "The New Life Movement," he reports, and says they are filled with the spirit of progress.

Last night he was honored guest at a meeting of Friends of China, Inc. He produced maps showing some 40,000 miles of new highways built within the last three years. He described a uniform language, new customs, new social and political conditions, new ideals. He said there are aspirations for peace instead of military supremacy. His report was based on 19,600 miles of recent China travel.

Briefs

A lecture on Horace Mann, with stereopticon views on May 6 will inaugurate a campaign by the Franklin, Mass., high school faculty to establish the Horace Mann Scholarship Fund in honor of the memory of the founder of the American common school system who was born in Franklin.

Appointment of W. Linwood Chase, Boston University professor, to fill the post of headmaster of Country Day School for Boys of Boston, was announced today following the resignation of Shirley K. Kerns, founder and headmaster of the school since 1907.

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield stated today that it would cost about $21,000,000 to remove the elevated structure from Charlestown to Sullivan Square, South End, and Roxbury. The Mayor said that he intends to confer with officials of the Boston Elevated as soon as possible.

Mayor Mansfield approved today the order of the City Council designating the location of the Eastern Racing Association race track in East Boston and Larchmont. Work is expected to commence on the race track on Thursday. The track will be known as Suffolk Downs.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	"The Mail Bag".	Baseball game....	Hits and Encores;
5:15	Agricultural reports..	French lesson.....	"Story Builder"...	records; talks....
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	"Jack Armstrong".	"Jack Armstrong".	Local dance music.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	"Nursery Rhymes"	Yankee Singers....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler;	News Service	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	"The Story Man"....	features; news....	Soloist; scores....	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	News; features......	"Lum and Abner"	"Minute Men".....	Dramatic sketch..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	NBC soloist.......	"Start in Life"....	Brunesco Orch....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Dance music; talk	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service......
7:15	The Southernaires..	Musical Moments'	"Just Plain Bill".	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30	Radio Nature League.	Popular vocal.....	Merry-Go-Round ..	"Street Singer"....
7:45	"Hits and Bits"......	'Easy Aces,' sketch	Boake Carter, news	Williams Orchestra
8:00	Crime Clues: network	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	Local dance music.
8:15	dramatic sketch.....	chestra; soloist...	Lace": musicale..	Educational talk..
8:30	"Welcome Valley":	Wayne King and	"Melodiana": vocal	Hawaiian music....
8:45	Edgar Guest; orch....	his orchestra.....	soloists; orchestra	Fine arts talk.....
9:00	"Red Trails"; North-	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	Bing Crosby; solo-	Fisher Orchestra..
9:15	west Mounted story,	Robert Ripley	ist; orchestra.....	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	National Federation	Ed Wynn; Graham	Female vocal-in-	La Paradis Orch...
9:45	of Music Clubs......	McNamee; orch....	strumentalists ...	News Service......
10:00	"Fibber McGee and	"I Pagliacci," with	Casa Loma Orch.;	Perley Stevens and
10:15	Molly": comedy....	Francia White, Jan	speakers; soloist.	his orchestra....
10:30	Talk; dance music....	Peerce; soloists;	Heidt's Brigadiers.	Fisher Orchestra..
10:45	"Hum and Strum"...	players; orchestra	Musical Rhymester	Voice of Crusader.
11:00	Reports; sketch......	Forecasts; sports..	News Service......	Fred Bergin and
11:15	Delaporte Orchestra..	NBC organist.....	Williams Orchestra	his orchestra.....
11:30	Joe Rines and his	Myers Orchestra..	Art Jarrett and	Hod Williams and
11:45	dance orchestra.....	"The Hoonighams'	his orchestra....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: New England agriculture program.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, Library of Congress Musicale: Kolisch String Quartet of Vienna.
3:00 WNAC, Boston Red Sox-New York Yankees, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:30 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family": dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:00 WBZ, Hal Kemp's Orchestra; Sam Hearn; Peggy Flynn; comedy team.
8:30 WEEI, "Pageant of Progress"; concert orchestra; soloist; chronicler.
8:30 WNAC, "Broadway Varieties": Everett Marshall; soloist; orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, "House of Glass": serial dramatic sketch, with Mrs. Gertrude Berg.
9:00 WBZ, "Our Home on the Range": John Charles Thomas, baritone; dramatic scenes.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen and company; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedy; popular orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "Pleasure Island"; Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Ricardo Cortez.
10:00 WNAC, Jack Pearl, comedian; Patti Chapin, soloists; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his orchestra; vocal soloists.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

MOSCOW ART PLAYERS (Shubert). "The White Guard," drama by Michel Bulgakov, in Russian, 8:30. Matinee tomorrow: "Revisor," 2:30.

"SOMETHING GAY" (Plymouth). With Tallulah Bankhead, 8:30.

Movies

[illegible]

Textile Agitation Called First Gun In 1936 Campaign

Labor Chief's Charge Is Speedily Denied by Cotton Official

Organized labor stepped into the middle of the New England textile dilemma today and dealt a few smashing accusations—most potent of which was a charge that the recent publicity and political agitation for reduction of the processing tax was the firing of the first gun in the 1936 political campaign.

This was the charge of Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. He followed this with a demand that the textile manufacturers reorganize their industry on a sound, "not a watered-stock," basis.

Russel T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, retaliated with a counter-blast at labor and a complete repudiation of Mr. Watt's charge.

More Co-operation

"Labor might do a bit more co-operating and less criticizing," retorted the association secretary. "And as for any relation to the 1936 political campaign—it is coming to a pretty state of affairs when an industry can't take the regular steps to eliminate the handicaps that make it difficult to exist without having an accusation like that fired at it."

Mr. Watt carried further the charge made by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, at the Bowdoin Institute of Politics last week, that overproduction and "purloining of profits" instead of reorganization was the real cause of the manufacturers dilemma.

He continued his blast by pointing to a mill corporation which he held was originally capitalized at $8,000,000 but in the past 15 years had "poured in pure crystal watered stock to where the capitalization today stands at $50,000,000." What he declared was needed most was new management, not a reduction or abolition of the processing tax; new capitalization and "honest capitalization."

Placed Tax Second

Mr. Fisher, while he admitted that overproduction in the industry was its main difficulty today, placed the processing tax second, the Japanese competition as a "threat" third, and fourth the wage differential between the North and South "over and above the code" wage.

Mr. Fisher asked Mr. Watt why the New England mills needed reorganization, and new equipment, when more than 50 per cent of all the 5,000,000 spindles in the closed mills in New England have been shipped to the South to be installed there.

"New England still has splendid management and splendid machinery," he said. "Who is to say what mill needs new equipment and whether or not that would warrant the additional overhead to give more men work and keep the mill running?"

The New England manufacturers are trying to solve the overproduction problem, he insisted. If the reopening of the code would help he felt they would favor that.

Curtailment Welcomed

"The curtailment of production by the code was welcomed by more than 75 per cent of the manufacturers," he said.

If the code curtailment cannot solve the production problem then, he said, the manufacturer would have to lower the number of working hours considerably below today's level on his own initiative.

"However, it would not mean laying off any men. It would merely mean they would work fewer hours," he said.

Mr. Watt said this would spell lower wages, which he accused industry of working for. "It is an unscrupulous move," he charged, "and it's cloaked behind politics."

"Inefficiency and obsolescence," as charged by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, are "easy" charges to make but hard to prove, Mr. Fisher said.

Countered Mr. Watt: "The majority of the textile manufacturers have made no intelligent attempt to adapt themselves to the needs of a new day. They still think we are living a highly nationalized existence. They still think this is the land of cotton fields, prairies, and mountain ranges. They can't see that the frontiers have vanished."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered as second class matter November 25, 1908, at the post office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

DRAKE'S CAKES
made the way you make cakes

Part-time Farms Found Going In Connecticut Minus Subsidy

Automobile Anticipates Federal Subsistence—Abandoned Houses Reoccupied—Market Supplied by Agriculturalist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 23—With talk of subsistence homesteads and part-time farms under Government subsidy disturbing the minds of legislators, Connecticut discovers that, after all, there is little new in the idea.

Two thirds of all the farms in Connecticut, say Professor I. G. Davis and Leonard A. Salter, farm economists of Connecticut State College, are part-time or subsistence farms. Furthermore, part-time farming is the traditional pattern of Connecticut agriculture, going back to the days of the colony.

The only new feature of the plan that the General Assembly turned down a few weeks ago was the Government's helping hand in moving citizens from city dwellings to the country.

Visiting

Professor Davis and Mr. Salter, with their assistants, visited every farm in 48 selected towns. There were 7000 of them. From the figures they obtained there they estimated the totals for the State.

There are, they say, close to 30,000 farms in the State. Twenty-thousand of them are part-time establishments, which by definition furnish less than full-time employment for one man. Some income other than from sale of farm products is necessary for these farmers.

The part-time farmers, they found, are a pretty independent lot. The valuation of the part-time farms runs from less than $3000 to $6000. Most of the farmers own their places and the average mortgage debt is $1697. Although the survey was taken in a depression year, only 1 per cent of the part-time farmers' aggregate income was from relief funds.

The group provides a cross section of the rural population. Farm laborers who do a little farming of their own on the side, industrial workers who have a few acres and a cow or two, wealthy residents who probably hire their farming done while they attend to professions or executive positions in the city, retired men who have a pension or some small investments, and city workers in the white-collar class who drive home at night to feed their chickens and water the garden are in the classification.

Colonial Times Return

In the early days of the colony, the investigators point out, nearly everybody was a part-time farmer. The minister and the blacksmith were expected to have their little farms for partial subsistence. Commercial farms developed later and the part-time farms declined. The use of the automobile has brought them back and most of the farm houses once abandoned are occupied again. Your typical part-time farmer now is the city worker who probably once lived on a farm and likes the life. He has bought a little place, improved it slowly year by year, and intends to stay there.

Seventy-one out of 100 of the part-time farmers visited are American born. Only five out of 100 lack adequate housing, comfortable furniture and modern sanitary facilities.

The average annual production from the farm operation is $243 in value of food and fuel. The average income in cash from employment outside the farm is $738.

Although the part-time farmers use 35 per cent of all farm land in Connecticut, they market only 3 per cent of all the produce sold from Connecticut farms.

Legislators Adjourn To Go to Ball Game

Baseball again won a battle with legislative business. Last week the House and Senate adjourned early in order that the members might attend the opening of the National League season at Braves Field. Today both branches again adjourned early and most of the senators and representatives headed for Fenway Park to attend the opening of the American League season.

Boston Milk Contract Goes to United Farmers

Mayor Mansfield today approved the contract for supplying milk to the city institutions. Low bidder was the United Farmers Company, with $85,000.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday fair; not much change in temperature, lowest temperature tonight about 45; gentle north and northwest winds.

All New England States: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north and northwest winds and weather mostly overcast tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	45	51	Minneapolis .	50	68
Chicago	42	48	New Orleans.	68	76
Denver	46	64	New York ..	48	60
Helena, Mont.	34	44	Norfolk, Va..	54	68
Jacksonville..	64	84	Philadelphia..	52	64
Kansas City..	60	80	St. Louis ...	54	70
Los Angeles..	58	88	San Francisco	52	64
Miami, Fla...	78	88	Washington .	50	66

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, April 23.
B—Maximum April 22.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:24 p. m.; height 8.7 feet
Wednesday, 2:36 a. m.; height 9.9 feet
Light all vehicles at 7:04 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Partly cloudy; maximum temperature 61 degrees above; minimum 45 above.

'Swing Old World Around Your Head,' Broun Tells Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 23 (AP)—Heywood Broun, New York columnist and widely known newspaperman, advised Yale undergraduates to meet the problems of the world vigorously in an address delivered at the fifty-seventh annual banquet of the Yale News last night.

"The world cannot go on as it is going now," he said. "It offers a challenge to you men of today. Learn your facts and then go out and swing that old world three times around your head."

The columnist, whose writings appear in a number of newspapers, surprised his audience when he condemned syndicated features as suppressing initiative on the part of writers in small cities.

Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale, the other guest speaker on the program, referred to Mr. Broun's advice in his address in which he said Yale men are displaying a marked interest in governmental and social problems and are going forth with an understanding of present day conditions.

Millville to Lapse As Separate Town

(Continued from Page 1)

ing that at no time was Millville ever able to support itself.

But Mr. Long's Uxbridge suggestion met with no affirmative response from Uxbridge representatives. William A. L. Bazeley, member of the State Alcoholic Control Commission, declared that Uxbridge should not be saddled with the mill property of the "business which has been taxed out of existence by Millville."

Representative George M. Kurzeon of Uxbridge also opposed the annexation, saying the commission should continue its existence until conditions improve generally. He placed the blame for Millville's financial downfall on the State Board of Tax Appeals. Several other speakers suggested that the state and Worcester County help to bring new industries into Millville and thus put the town back on its feet financially.

—Chandler & Co.—
BOSTON

Cotton Fashion Shop, 7th Floor

Peasant LINEN
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Sports dresses
5.95

The Plaids are big and bold and in grand colors! The Buttons are huge and natural wood. That awkward line is banished by the new shoulder. Pockets prove as useful as they are smart! Sizes 14 to 20.

You Know Jays Do Not Exaggerate!
Starting Wednesday, April 24th, at 9 o'clock
WE WILL CLEAR
Groups of the following
WITHOUT REGARD TO THEIR FORMER PRICES
Dresses, Coats, Suits
Hats, Knitted Clothes
Mostly single pieces • To be worn from now on.

5c and 10c Sale
FIRST NATIONAL STORES

A BIG SHOW for Your SMALL CHANGE

Standard Peas 10c
Tomatoes 10c
Grapefruit 10c
Applesauce 10c
Evangeline Milk 10c
Bacon Lb 33c
Flour 85c

Everyday Savings
Outstanding 5c Values
Bakery and Cracker Specials
Sweet Rye Bread 8c
Combination Offer FLIT and MOTH BAG 77c
Fruits and Vegetables
Prices Effective in Boston and Vicinity

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC. A SAFE PLACE TO SAVE

TENDER MORSELS of GOODNESS
MUELLER'S
CHILDREN LOVE IT!

MAN-KIND DOG & CAT FOOD
Quality Dog Food
As good as the food on your table

Fogg Art Museum Makes Its Influence World-Wide

Held to be one of the reasons why Europeans should go sightseeing in American museums. Wherever there is an art collection in the United States, there is also something of the atmosphere of the Fogg tradition.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 23—Fogg Art Museum is one of the reasons why, to use the words of Philip Hendy, in the London Times, "it is time for the European to go sightseeing through the museums of the United States."

There is hardly a museum in the country that does not include on its staff a director or curator trained at the "Fogg." That so many genuine masters are to be found hanging in American galleries of paintings, so many authentic objets d'art to be viewed in museum collections, is due in no small part to the thoroughgoing courses in "Methods and Manners in Painting" and in "Museology" conducted in Cambridge by Prof. Edward W. Forbes and Prof. Paul J. Sachs respectively.

Name Widely Known in Art

Professor Forbes is director of the museum and also a trustee of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. A graduate of Harvard University, he studied at Oxford and spent a great deal of time in the art galleries of Europe. Since 1909 he has been a lecturer of fine arts at Harvard.

Professor Sachs, whose name crops up in some connection at almost every American museum of art, has been associate director at the Fogg Museum since 1915. He, too, is a graduate of Harvard and a professor of fine arts there.

Seldom does a man trained in "museology," as Professor Sachs designates his course, get tricked into being what the French call "a gear," into purchasing a false master.

Learns Subject Thoroughly

In addition to detailed and practical knowledge concerning the palette, the drawing, the composition of an El Greco, a Titian, a Renoir, for example, the student learns the markets of the world. He is taught the preservation of textiles, the permanent and the disintegrating qualities of the various pigments. He becomes versed in the uses of the many little bottles labeled "pink madder," "orange vermilion," "verdigris," and so forth on the shelves of the corridors in the student section of the museum. He learns how to penetrate coats of varnish, to discover a forgery by the use of the X-ray.

And while the Harvard fine arts students, in classroom and laboratory, acquire all this useful knowledge of a technical kind, the public may have its possessions tested and examined, even X-rayed, at no cost beyond that of the materials used.

Statement of Its Aims

When opening the new building of the museum eight years ago, Mr. Forbes stated, in outlining its purpose:

"We should like to have it felt that the aim of the museum is service. Most museums are intended as storehouses for the display of works of art, but we aim to make of this a laboratory in which instruction, not display, is the primary purpose. We are constantly being called upon for advice regarding pictures and collections. Pictures are brought to us for study and often for opinion concerning their repair. Artists come to us to talk over technical problems."

The museum publishes a technical magazine in which the latest results of research are recorded and which circulates throughout the American museum field.

Raised American Standard

With the scholarly background of the Harvard fine arts department and the supplementary research, of which the Fogg Museum and its equipment furnish an outstanding part, such well known directors as Francis Henry Taylor of Worcester, Theodore Sizer of Yale University, Charles H. Sawyer of Andover, and George H. Edgell of Boston have helped to raise the American collections and museum services to the position they now occupy. George Stout, head of the research department at the Fogg, is in process of restoring the paintings in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum.

Student activities, however, are not by any means all the visitor finds at the Fogg Museum. It does house a very fine collection of paintings, sculptures, prints, bronzes and ceramics. Its department of Romanesque art contains a ceiling of oak beams carved by monks for a fifteenth century chateau in France.

Needed State Passports

Bringing these rare treasures intact from Dijon to Cambridge was no feeble undertaking. A fleet of eight-ton trucks with special semi-trailer unit were required to carry the long sections, which measured 36 feet. A special permit had to be secured from the Connecticut State Commissioner of Highways, to bring the load across Connecticut, and a state highway inspector had to be assigned to accompany it from New York state line to that of Massachusetts.

The picturesque entrance court of Italian travertine, with sound-absorbing qualities, is for the most part adapted from the façade of the Presbytery of the Church of the Madonna di San Biagio at Montepulciano.

Enriched by Bequests

The museum is rich in Italian primitives, and its collection of paintings was increased five years ago by the bequest of Mrs. Aaron Naumberg, which added several sixteenth century English paneled rooms from her New York home, with all the valuable pictures, tapestries, rugs, furniture and other things which the rooms contained.

Among the paintings was the famous Rembrandt "Portrait of an Old Man," formerly in the collection of the Duke of Oldenburg, the "Portrait of a Preacher of Holland" by Frans Hals, a "Holy Family" by Murillo, works of Italian and of Flemish masters, and a small study of "Christ Driving the Money-Changers from the Temple" by the great El Greco. The Frans Hals painting was originally in the collection of Stanislaus August, the last king of Poland.

Has Choice Pieces

Fogg Museum's collection of Italian primitive paintings of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries is reputed to be equaled, among university collections, only by the one at Yale. And its Romanesque art collection is undoubtedly one of the best in the country, including as it does a remarkable group of very fine sculpture. The European prints at the museum are of considerable value, and the Japanese prints constitute one of the most important of collections outside that of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The dignified red brick building, of modernized Georgian style, on Quincy Street, was not the beginning of the Fogg Museum, although since its opening in 1927 it has probably meant much more to the general public than did the old edifice, which was a gift from Mrs. William Hayes Fogg, in 1891, in memory of her husband, a New Englander who had been engaged in business in New York.

Gave Practice to Theory

This bequest of Mrs. Fogg's enabled the university to put into practice one of Dr. Eliot's theories that the student of fine arts should have at his disposal examples of the particular art which he is studying.

Under the auspices of the museum considerable excavation and research work has been undertaken. Dr. Hetty Goldman, excavator for the Fogg Art Museum in Greek lands, started in 1921 excavations at Colophon, in co-operation with the American School for Classical Study at Athens. Expeditions to China, for the purpose of investigations along the western trade route, were commenced in 1923, under the leadership of Langdon Warner, Keeper of the Oriental Department and Fellow of the Fogg Art Museum for Research in Asia. This produced frescoes and sculptures of importance from the caves of Tun Huang and other sites of the great trade route.

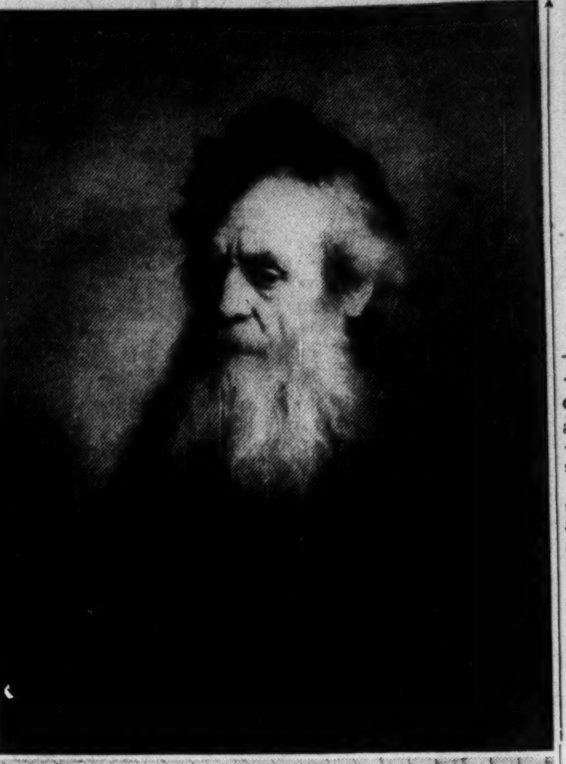
Found Old Roman Road

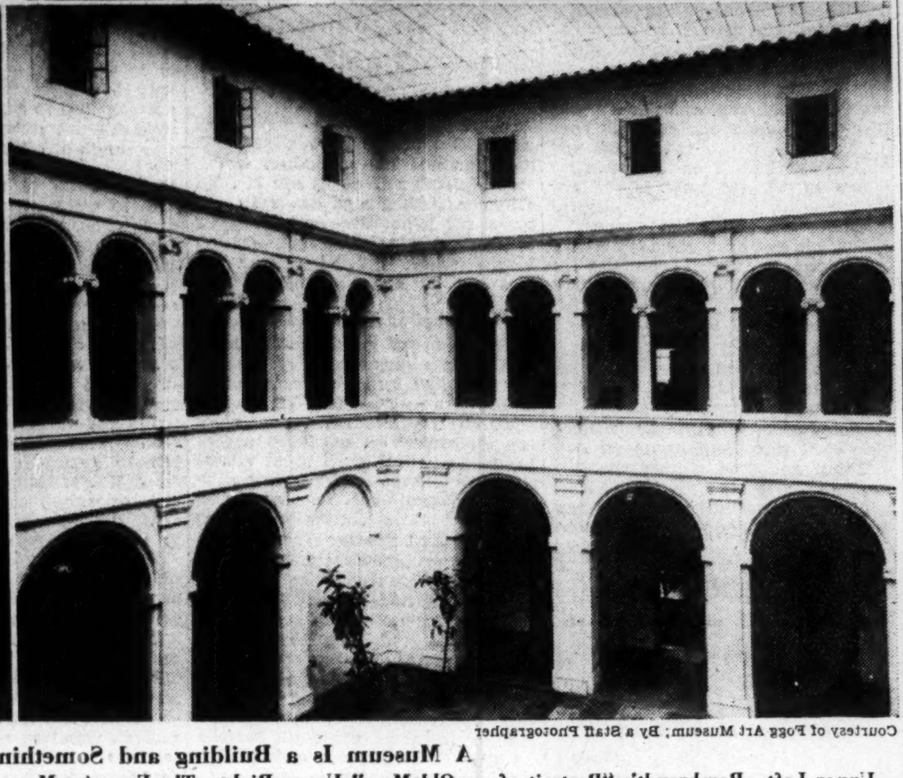
Excavations carried on by Dr. Vladimir J. Fewkes a year ago, just south of the Danube River in Yugoslavia, discovered a Roman military road, along which forts erected by Trajan had facilitated the Roman campaigns against the Dacians.

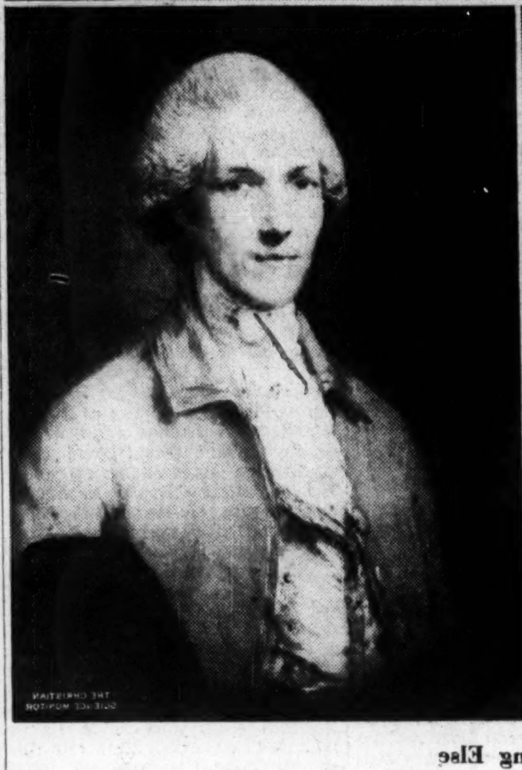
Much of this research work is conducted in connection with the Harvard Semitic Museum, as, for instance, the work of the expedition to Mesopotamia, directed by Dr. Edward Chiera, in 1927 and 1928. This resulted in establishing a clearer relationship between the Cretan and Greek civilizations and the Oriental.

The Semitic, the Germanic and the Peabody Museums of Harvard University are all open to the public, free of charge, as is the Fogg Museum. They are all rich in treasure accumulated through various research and fine arts branches of the university.

[This is the third of a series of articles dealing with notable museums throughout New England. The articles will appear intermittently during the next two months. Among the museums still to be discussed are the Springfield Museum of Fine Arts, the Wadsworth Athenaeum in Hartford, Conn., the Addison Gallery of American Art at Andover, the Worcester Art Museum, the Museum of Art of the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence, the Gallery of Fine Arts at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., and the Currier Gallery of Art at Manchester, N. H. The first two articles, dealing, one with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the other with the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, appeared on March 16 and April 1, respectively.]







Courtesy of Fogg Art Museum; By a Staff Photographer

A Museum Is a Building and Something Else

Upper Left—Rembrandt's "Portrait of an Old Man." Upper Right—The Fogg Art Museum, in Cambridge, Mass. Lower Left—The Italian Court in the Fogg Museum. Lower Right—"Count Rumford," by Gainsborough

Miss Earhart Received Officially in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., April 23 (AP)—Amelia Earhart and her husband, George Palmer Putnam, were received at the Foreign Office yesterday and declared official guests of Mexico by Foreign Secretary Portes Gil.

Miss Earhart, who flew here from Los Angeles Saturday in what would have been a nonstop journey but for a bug that got into her eye and forced her to "sit down" 60 miles from her destination, said she was still uncertain about her plans. She hoped to make a nonstop return flight either to Los Angeles or to New York.

Mr. Putnam, meanwhile, revealed that he has almost resigned himself to "waiting" for his wife while she is making new aviation records for women. "Most men wait for their wives at some time or other," he said. "Some wait for them to get home from bridge parties, others to get dressed for the theater or to go out at night. As for me, I regard it as worth while to wait while Miss Earhart is accomplishing something that she really wants to do and that represents a real achievement."

Success of Japan In Exports Laid To Self-Analysis

Boston Advertising Club Hears Federal Outline of Nippon Conditions

One of the basic reasons for Japan's success in world trade competition is found in the fact that it set itself to the task of self-analysis and self-criticism, said Charles K. Moser at a meeting of the Advertising Club today.

"I should like to comment at this point," he added, glancing at representatives of the New England textile mills, sitting with him at the head table, "but I will refrain."

Mr. Moser, who is chief of the Far Eastern section, bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the United States Department of Commerce, declared that Japan has probably reached the high point of its capacity and efficiency in production. Its great boom was assisted to a large degree, he said, by the low prices of imported raw materials, but these prices are now rising.

Farmers Taxed Heavily

Just as the southern United States depends largely upon the export of cotton, so Japan's agricultural community is dependent upon the export of silk—mostly to America. The value of this export trade has been much reduced and the farmers are now actually carrying a tax burden which is acknowledged to be beyond the productive capacity of the land. Because of this, Mr. Moser declared, it would soon be necessary to shift some of the tax burden to industry, with a consequent increase in the cost of production.

The effect of Japanese textile imports into this country, Mr. Moser noted, is not actually as large as is sometimes supposed. Even if the peak rate recorded for the first two months of this year, should continue and the total for 1935 should reach 49,000,000 square yards, this is not a great factor in the annual United States production of 7,000,000,000 square yards.

In Third Place

The total balance of trade between the two countries in 1934 was \$91,000,000 in favor of the United States, he declared, and Japan holds third place among our world markets.

There is much misconception of the status of wage earners in Japan, Mr. Moser explained. Although wages, converted to American dollars, seem extremely low, they actually provide for a comfortable standard of living and for reasonable savings for factory workers. The bonus system is also working beneficially for labor.

Officials Are Urged To Aid Safer Driving

"Because we drive, we do not drink."

This slogan was recommended for all high public officials in Massachusetts to publicize—one of three designed by the Woman's Public Safety Committee, to curb drunken driving. By such a slogan, and its close observance, public officials could give a helpful example of "abstinence in high places," the committee contended.

Such a fashion "might be copied by fraternal organizations and strong men everywhere. It would do more to bring down auto accidents than anything we can think of.

"Second," they advised, "remove the ever ready opportunity. In other words, have the closed-up town. Third, stiffer penalties."

Chevrolet Closes Toledo, O., Plant Because of Strike

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 23 (AP)—Officials of the Chevrolet Motor Company closed its Toledo plant today, throwing 2340 men out of work, as members of the United Automobile Workers Federal Union walked out on strike.

A recent Automobile Labor Board election showed this is one of the few plants in the automobile industry where a majority of the workers are members of the union.

Fred Schwake, representative of the union, said about 600 men walked out as the first shift of 1100 came to work today, and the other employees were sent home by Hugh Dean, chief of manufacturing operations for the entire Chevrolet Corporation.

Mr. Dean announced the company will make no effort to operate the Toledo plant, which he described as "definitely closed," thus affecting about 1200 additional workers who have heretofore reported for work in a second shift. Mr. Dean said the company had 2340 men on its local pay roll and that the shut-down affected all of them.

The strike, described by labor leaders as of national significance, came after company officials rejected the union's demand for a closed shop, although the company offered numerous concessions including a general 5 per cent wage increase and recognition of seniority rights. The company also offered to meet the duly accredited representatives of its employees upon questions of grievances, and promised no discrimination against union officials.

The walkout was entirely orderly, and only 100 union men went on duty as pickets. They had orders from their leaders to avoid violence and to keep moving.

Flying Squadrons Hold Up Trucking In Connecticut

State Labor Department Starts Mediation to End Strike

HARTFORD, Conn., April 23 (AP)—Flying squadrons of strikers patroled the highways of this State today in an effort to tie up interstate trucking activities, as the state Labor Department went into conference with truck drivers' representatives and their employers in an equally strong effort to settle the dispute, now in its second day.

The flying squadrons were estimated by union officials to be composed of 500 men in Connecticut, the groups numbering five men each.

These groups stopped all trucks, informing the drivers that a strike was in progress and ordering them to either return to the place from which they started or abandon their trucks at the side of the road.

Joseph M. Vaker of this city, head of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Stablemen, Chauffeurs and Helpers, and chairman of the Hartford local's strike committee, said today that even if trucks were able to break through the picket lines, they would be unable to return to Connecticut owing to the efforts of union officials at their destinations.

At variance over the number of men on strike, Joseph Adley, representing the truck companies of the state, placed the total at 1000, while Mr. Vaker said the number would exceed 2000.

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BETTER SERVICE—LOWER COST

Today a train trip through the West on one of these air-conditioned trains is a land cruise de luxe. The cars are as comfortable as the finest club or hotel—whether you ride in coach, chair, cafe, club, lounge, dining, sleeping or observation car. Built with all-steel bodies, cushioned on deep springs, completely air-conditioned, these trains represent the greatest improvement in travel in the last 25 years.

2¢ A MILE AND LESS BY TRAIN

Now train travel anywhere in the West is economical. The cost has been greatly reduced. For Western Railroads recently cut their basic fares so that round trip tickets can be purchased at rates as low as 2¢ per mile for sleeping car travel and correspondingly low rates in coaches and chair cars.

COMFORTABLE, DEPENDABLE, SAFE You have room for comfort on a train—light to read by—hot and cold running water—iced drinking water—toilet facilities—dining car meals at low prices . . . You save time. You rest as you ride . . . Insurance statistics prove that train travel is safest.

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Grand Canyon, Ariz.	*	122.65
Mexico City, Mex.	*	129.55
North Pacific Coast	*	132.80
Salt Lake City, Utah	‡	103.30
San Antonio, Tex.		91.30
Yellowstone Park	‡	93.75

*Effective May 15
‡Effective June 1

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Send me a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag Coffee and booklet. I enclose 15c in stamps. (Only one sample to a family.)
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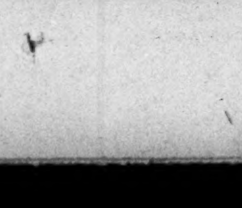

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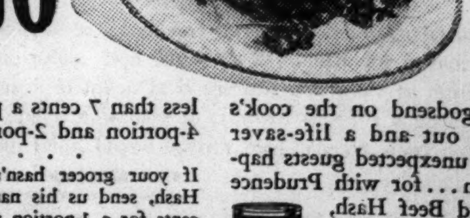

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If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash, send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf with gravy. Boston Food Products Co., Boston, Mass.

PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH

BEEF STEW . . . LAMB STEW . . . BEEF LOAF

Huge Blocks of Flats Ending English Slums

'House Improvement Societies' Evolve Definite Technique After 50 Years of Experimentation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A great deal has been made lately of the new slum clearance campaign of the British Government. Immense blocks of flats are being erected in most of the large towns of the country, and it is planned to overcome the present deficiency in working class houses within five years. Some towns, where the local authority is sympathetic, aim at an even earlier date. The work is, in fact, proceeding at a great pace, and all the available resources and skill are being concentrated on the satisfactory accomplishment of this task.

Most of the skill, and some of the resources, is in the hands of the private building societies, or, as they are called to distinguish them from the commercial "own-your-own-home" concerns, "house improvement societies." These have been experimenting with the problem for over half a century, and have evolved a definite technique for dealing with it, much of which is by now familiar to students of housing questions all over the world, and is associated with the name of Octavia Hill, though it is with the management rather than the construction of the improved houses that her work is primarily associated.

Evolution

Without the experience which they provide and the skill which has been trained for their service the new slum clearance campaign would hardly be possible, and would certainly result in many mistakes and mismanagements. They have evolved a type of dwelling and a technique of management which is now more or less definite, though still naturally subject to modification and, mainly within the last few years, they have learnt to make the huge blocks which congestion necessitates consistent with beauty and a sense of fitness.

The brick and stone building of the appropriate society for Marylebone harmonizes well with the better buildings in the neighborhood and where there are no particularly excellent buildings to follow, such a house as the R. E. Sassoon House at Peckham, in South London, sets a noble example for the future. The latter in particular has attracted a great deal of attention even from continental architects, who have had more experience of this kind of building than British ones.

Marylebone Typical

In the internal arrangements the Marylebone flats, in North London, are more or less typical of the latest improvements. They consist of anything up to five rooms, including the kitchen-living room. This room possesses an open fire which also heats the water for the flat and at which cooking can be done, but they have in addition a small kitchen and scullery combined. The arrangements in the latter are all electric, and it has been found that the tenants attend keenly to the demonstrations given in their use, and are rapidly learning the most economical methods of cooking.

The unhygienic British system of individual dustbins for each house has here been abandoned, and all dust is deposited by chutes from each balcony in the collective bin which is removed bodily and replaced by another as required.

The only point about these flats which might at first sight strike the visitor as a disadvantage is the smallness of the rooms. But the paramount consideration here is of course to supply separate sleeping quarters for different sexes and ages, and the beauty of large rooms has to go by the boards.

Communal Washing

Each flat also contains all facilities for doing the family washing, but communal washing and drying rooms as well as communal "pram garages," which were tried out in such blocks for a time, have been abandoned, as it has been found impossible to induce tenants to use them.

In the Marylebone flats, as in many others today, it has been realized that to move into a better house with the furniture from the old insanitary one may prejudice the whole object of the move, and in some extreme cases almost the whole of the old furniture has had to be destroyed before the move could take place. In these cases the society in charge does everything to assist the tenants in getting new furniture, buying in bulk in order to lower the price for them and allowing them very easy terms. It also tries to influence the choice of suitable articles, and "double-decker" beds have been designed for them, and have eased considerably the sleeping room problem for the larger families.

In such internal arrangements the British flats excel any known on the continent of Europe and are a legitimate source of pride. They are, it is true, still few and far between, but they illustrate the way in which the new campaign is being carried out, with minor variations in different parts of the country to suit local tastes.

In five years' time one will know how far the campaign has succeeded.

Boris Chooses Bulgar Cabinet Of 'King's Men'

SOFIA, Bulgaria, April 23 (AP)—King Boris became the world's newest dictator and one of its youngest yesterday after forestalling an eleventh-hour attempted coup and rebellion by military leaders.

Details of the 41-year-old King's determined and vigorous action were learned after he became master of the situation.

The nation breathed easier, believing he had saved it from revolution.

Extremist officers of the military league, which had the country in its grip until the Cabinet resigned four days ago, realized the King was absolutely determined to have a civil and constitutional government. They planned a coup.

Boris got wind of it, and, showing extraordinary courage and initiative, forestalled a rebellion by summoning a score of ringleaders of the military league to the palace, where he read them "the riot act." Military leaders were defiant and made it clear they would not tolerate a purely civil Cabinet.

Boris quickly decided to make the intractable officers prisoners. Hesitating to trust the regular army, he called to the palace 200 loyal military students and with drawn bayonets kept the league officers under guard in the throne room. He ordered all important state buildings, including the war office, telegraph bureau and police headquarters, placed under a strong guard.

While all Sofia was quietly celebrating Easter Sunday and all dominant officers were held prisoners, King Boris quietly set up his own government, choosing only those whom he trusted implicitly.

He began his "new-deal" regime by ordering the drawing up of a new constitution and normalization of the country.

Large crowds gathered in front of the royal palace to hail him as the savior of Bulgaria but Boris would not allow the demonstration to proceed.

A new Cabinet composed entirely of "King's Men" has been chosen by King Boris to be the new Government of Bulgaria, displacing the recent Zlateff Cabinet, which resigned en masse five days ago. The new assignments follow:

Premier, Andrea Tocheff.
Foreign Affairs, George Kiossevanoff.
Interior, Gen. Rachko Atasanoff.
Education, Gen. Todor Radeff.
Finance, Marco Riakoff.
Justice, Anguel Karageosoff.
War, General Tzaneff.
National Economy, Stoitcho Mochanoff.
Public Works, Nicholas Yotoff.

Bigger Tool Output Forecast

Farmers are expected to consume an output of farm implements valued at $250,000,000 in 1935, compared with $170,000,000 in 1934, forecasters quoted by the American Iron and Steel Institute say.

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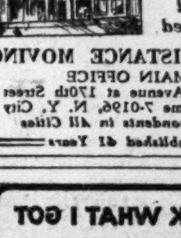
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Soviet's Rule Halts Menace Of Communism

'International' Organization Has Lost Significance in New Setup

Seek Rapprochement

The following notes and comments on the Communist International were made by Mr. Chamberlin against the background of his 12 years as the Monitor's correspondent at Moscow.

By William Henry Chamberlin
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A shadow of decline seems to hover over the large building, opposite the Kremlin, which serves as the office headquarters of the Communist International, and over the unobtrusive Hotel Lux, with its gray-pillared entrance set into a solid block of buildings on the former Tverskaya Street, which has now been renamed after Maxim Gorky. There are several indications that this organization—which at one time assumed the pompous title of "the general staff of the world revolution" and which has excited both unfounded fears in foreign countries and unfounded hopes in Russia—is shrinking in influence and significance.

There was a time when the most prominent leaders of the Revolution, such as Lenin and Trotzky, took an active part in guiding the councils of the International and delivered outstanding speeches at its congresses. Today the routine leadership of the International has been turned over to men like Manilsky and Pyatnitzky, who are scarcely known outside of Russia. During the first period of its existence the Communist International, which includes all the Communist parties of the world, held annual congresses. The last world congress of the International took place in 1928.

At the Second Congress of Soviets, which took place in Petrograd immediately after the seizure of power by the Bolsheviki, Trotzky could say, without arousing one dissenting voice: "If Europe remains as a powerful capitalist force, revolutionary Russia must inevitably be crushed. Either the Russian Revolution will lead to movement in Europe or the powerful countries of the West will crush us."

Why the Eclipse?

Over 16 years have passed since this prophecy, which frankly staked the existence of the Soviet Union on an international revolutionary movement. Its author has passed into banishment and exile; and its repetition today in Russia would be regarded as heresy of the worst kind. For a new theory—that it is possible to build up Socialism in one country regardless of what may occur in other parts of the world—emerged from the smoke and furore of the theoretical controversy between Trotzky and Stalin which raged during 1926 and 1927; and this theory has received official sanction.

Two factors have contributed to the present eclipse of the International. First, it was based on a theory that has proved a fallacy, namely, that a mechanical copying of Russian methods of propaganda, organization and discipline by foreign Communists would make for the success of revolutions of the Russian types in other countries. Second, the Soviet Government today is very active in the sphere of foreign policy and is increasingly disposed to take account of the sensitiveness of foreign countries in the matter of Communist propaganda.

The Communist International acquired its greatest following during the years immediately after the end of the war, when Europe was swept by a wave of social unrest and when the violent traditions of the war created a psychology that was not unfavorable to the apostle of violent social upheaval.

The Executive Committee of the Communist International, which includes representatives of the various national parties in rough proportion to the numerical strength of the parties, and also to the importance of their countries, has very wide powers of intervention in the affairs of each individual party. It has a whole staff of what might be called traveling delegates who are sent to countries where there may be friction in the local party, commissioned to suppress and root out any groups which are out of step with the political line of the Executive Committee.

This network of Communist Parties, functioning throughout the world on a tight rein held by the central organization in Moscow, has proved much less effective than its creators hoped and expected. The Russian Revolution stopped at Russia's frontiers. A Soviet régime which held out for five months in Hungary in 1919 was succeeded by one of the most conservative governments in Europe. Still more short-lived were the Soviet Republics in Finland and in Munich in the same year. Nothing came of abortive uprisings sponsored and led by Communists in Bulgaria and in Hamburg in 1923, and in Estonia in 1924.

The Communist International has always been a substantial liability in Soviet foreign relations. Aid which was given by the Soviet trade unions to the striking British miners in 1926 and Communist agitation in China were major factors in causing the temporary breach of relations between England and the Soviet Union in 1927. The brief seizure of power in Canton by the Communists at the end of 1927 was followed by the killing of some Soviet diplomatic officials and by a breach of relations between the Chinese Nationalist Government in Nanking and the Soviet Government which lasted until 1932. Communist propaganda was always a trump card in the hands of American opponents of the recognition of the Soviet Government and may quite probably have delayed its consummation.

On the Other Hand

Despite such unfavorable facts (to which a number of minor incidents could be added), the average Russian Communist does not believe that the balance-sheet of the Communist International is altogether negative. He feels that the mere existence of foreign Communist Parties is something of a guaranty against the ever-present specter of foreign intervention. And of course the parties are regarded as indispensable nuclei which will exploit any revolutionary situation that may arise.

It might have been expected that the world crisis would have produced such a situation; but nothing of the kind happened. In Germany, where the Communist movement had been stronger than in any country outside Russia, the Communists, although they made some gains at the expense of the Social Democrats, could not keep pace with the tempestuous growth of the National Socialists, with the result that they were swept off the political scene in 1933 without any show of effective resistance and condemned to a period of underground activity. While a certain amount of surreptitious Communist agitation is going on in Germany today, the example of Italy, where the Communist Party has been driven so deep underground by Premier Mussolini that it would be hard to discover it, would not suggest any very bright prospects of success.

The failure of the German Communists to put up an effective defensive fight against Reichsführer Hitler, taken together with their inability to make any appreciable progress in countries where they enjoy freedom of speech and press, such as England, France and the United States, suggests that something is wrong with the theory of imminent international revolution.

One reason for the decline of the Communist International is the ambition of the Soviet Government to play a great rôle on the international stage, to build up its friendship with France and its east European allies and, more recently, with the United States. So Karl Radek, outstanding semiofficial Soviet publicist, today writes about the advantages of Poland's independent existence, instead of dwelling on the real or alleged woes of Polish proletarians. And one has to search diligently to find that one of the latest sets of instructions of the executive committee of the Communist International to American Communists instructs the latter "to mobilize the masses, placing first the struggle (1) for social insurance, against wage cuts, for immediate help to the unemployed (2) for help to the impoverished farmers; (3) for equal rights for Negroes and the right of self determination for the black belt; (4) for the defense of the Chinese people and the Soviet Union."

One may summarize the present position of the Communist International by saying that, while it is not extinct, it is in a definite stage of decline. Indeed it would not be surprising if the chief future significance of Communism outside the Soviet frontiers would be as a kind of auxiliary propaganda in countries with which the Soviet Union may be involved in hostilities.

Change of Front

Throughout the year 1934 the tendency to push the Communist International into the background persisted. A drastic change of policy was inaugurated when the Communist International and the parties which belong to it made formal overtures to the Socialist International and to the various Socialist parties throughout the world, suggesting the formation of a united front to combat the dangers of Fascism and war. Up to 1934 Communist policy had been directed to systematic discrediting of Socialist parties, and Social Democrats were unmercifully abused as "Social Fascists," "betrayers of the working class," "allies of the bourgeoisie," etc. The cleft which the Communists drove into the organized working class in Germany by these tactics was not the least of the factors which contributed to the victory of Herr Hitler.

The Communist change of front was very coldly received in Great Britain and in those countries of northern and western Europe (Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland), where the Labor and Socialist Parties represent a substantial political force.

What effect the rapid and continuous swing of Communist policy in Russia to the right, which has recently found dramatic expression in the shooting of 14 Communists and the arrest, imprisonment and banishment of scores of others, in connection with the assassination of Sergei Kiroff, will have on the waning fortunes of the Communist International is not yet clear; but the effect cannot be favorable. The growing inequality in Russia, the sweeping away of the last vestiges of workers' control in the factories, the transformation of the "red director" into something very similar to an ordinary "boss"—all this is bound to raise increasing doubts in the minds of non-Russian workers as to whether it is worth fighting for a revolution with such a prosaic final stage.

Kippered Kingfish

Special from Monitor Bureau
Washington, April 23

IT WAS at the end of a turbulent day in the Senate.

"Mr. President," shouted Huey P. Long (D) of Louisiana, "point of order. I know nothing about Senate rules—"

Solemn, sedate Vice-President Garner, presiding over the Senate, rapped sharply as he interrupted.

"The Senator from Louisiana," he said, "makes the point of order that he knows nothing about the Senate rules. The chair sustains the point of order."

Even Huey laughed.

'High Standards' Drive Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A corps of speakers headed by Bishop Sam R. Hay of Jacksonville, Fla., has taken the field in the campaign to raise $50,000 for the "preservation of the high standards" of Huntingdon College, women's college here operated by the Alabama conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The campaign is part of the program for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the college in Montgomery.

House Speaker Spurns Gag Rule

President Asks Moffett to Stay

Pacific Air-Mail Aid Rejected

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 23—With unraveling of the mystery shrouding the work relief program about to be begun by President Roosevelt, the capital rested in the calm that precedes a storm.

New Deal planners fortified themselves for the rush of project-seekers who have been held off for many weeks by lack of exact knowledge as to who would be in charge of the new program and what types of work will be favored.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes refused to break the calm with a reply to Senator Huey Long's characterization of him as the "Chinch Bug of Chicago." Despite prodding from newspaper reporters who wanted him to continue the word battle with the Louisiana Senator, Mr. Ickes insisted he had "nothing to say."

In general today was a day of waiting. The President's office gave a foretaste of the new work relief program by announcing that hundreds of CCC boys will be sent to the West to cope with the dust storms. More details of the program will be released for morning papers. Soon things will begin to hum.

To Gag or Not to Gag:—Gentle Joseph W. Byrns, Speaker of the House, is more than usually free these days with assurances that the thought of "gag" rules is abhorrent to him and that since the House is behaving so nicely he sees no reason why it shouldn't be given its freedom on all legislation still to be acted upon at the present session.

Speaker Byrns should not, however, be taken too seriously when he becomes so benign. There is nothing he enjoys more than the kindly feelings of the 435 members of the House of Representatives. But he also recognizes his duties as Administration leader. Behind that benign exterior is often a deal of political strategy.

Mr. Byrns is a great believer in the silken cord. He seems to have devised a new technique of House control which provides many of the appearances of freedom of debate and amendment denied under the famous dictatorships of the House in past days. But the freedom is deceptive. And it is perfectly obvious that even the appearances of freedom will be scrapped if it should become necessary to save the Administration's legislative program.

Luncheon Guest: President Roosevelt invited James A. Moffett, federal housing administrator, to have lunch with him today. He wanted to ask Mr. Moffett whether he would consider taking a 60 or 90 day leave of absence instead of resigning.

Mr. Moffett had indicated previously that he wanted to quit in order to tour the Orient. The President had promised to release him as soon as he could find a successor.

Today the President suggested that Mr. Moffett take as long a vacation as he needs and come back to his Government post in the fall. A rumor was abroad that Mr. Roosevelt also whispered something to Mr. Moffett over the soup about the possibility of his stirring up foreign markets for American trade while abroad.

Before going to the White House, Mr. Moffett broke ground in Arlington County, Virginia, for the first low-cost housing project under the National Housing Act.

Delayed Reward: The Pan American clipper was winging its way over the Pacific on its return flight to California, but the line for which it is blazing a new trail will get no reward in the form of an air-mail contract on the China run when it lands. In a surprise move yesterday the House—apparently under instructions from the Administration—struck a $2,000,000 appropriation out of the Treasury-Post Office supply bill which had been earmarked as a subsidy for transpacific air-mail service.

On the motion of Senator William Gibbs McAdoo (D) of California the $2,000,000 was written into the bill as an amendment in the Senate after the House had passed it without this feature. When the House was asked to accept this Senate change it declined by a vote of 70 to 45 and sent the bill back to conference.

Harlee Branch, Assistant Postmaster General in charge of air mail, explained the Administration's attitude as being one of caution. He pointed out that the appropriation for the China air-mail route can be put through in a deficiency bill later in the session if Pan American Airways makes a success of its projected transpacific route. It appears that the Post Office Department prefers, however, to wait until the line is operating before voting it an air-mail subsidy. Mr. Branch also explained that when such service is in operation the Government can then call for bids and accept that of "the lowest responsible bidder."

Representative James Mead (D) of New York, chairman of the House Postal Affairs Committee, and various members from California appealed to the House to retain the appropriation and pointed out that the Pan American bid for Pacific air traffic is the only American effort to meet intense foreign competition for the air routes of the Far East.

Naval Bill Halves New Ship Program

(Continued from Page 1)

$29,380,000 had been asked for the first year's work on these 24 ships.

The committee cut the figure in half. It did so on the grounds that this work can be started later under a special appropriation if the naval disarmament conference provided for in the London treaty should either not be called or prove a failure.

Pressure Brought to Bear

But since there still remains a theoretical chance that a naval disarmament conference will be held, and that it will produce a new formula for naval limitation, the committee could see no immediate necessity for driving full speed ahead with the navy's program, which is predicated on the breakdown of treaty limitations.

This single setback to the Navy's plans, comparatively small and qualified as it is, achieved greater importance here than would normally have been attached to it because of circumstances previous to final action on the bill today. Behind the scenes at the committee a real issue was made over the 12 ships and Administration influence was exerted to force approval of the full 24-ship program.

Antiwar Group Prevails

The disposition of the committee to cut this provision in half became known last Thursday and widely publicized. Administration and big-navy forces went promptly to work. Two days later it was reported by the chairman of the Naval Subcommittee that no cut had been made.

Yesterday it was asserted in informed Administration quarters that the 24-ship program remained. But when the bill was released it did carry the cut, indicating that at the last moment the antiwar sentiment had prevailed in at least that one respect.

In other respects, however, the bill provides for keeping step with the navy's five-year expansion program designed to bring America's naval forces to full treaty strength in 1940. Briefly, the provisions to this end follow:

What Bill Provides

1. To provide ships with an 85 per cent complement and to man new ships, the bill acts as follows: Increases the number of commissioned officers from 5499 to 8176; increases the number of enlisted men from 82,500 to 93,500; reopens the Great Lakes Naval Training Station; increases Naval Academy appointments, giving each congressman four instead of three.

The bill also provides funds for 555 new naval planes, of which 282 are replacements and 273 additions to the present total of 1193; increase commissioned officers in the Marine Corps by 5, but the enlisted personnel of 16,000 to continue unchanged; proposes "with some hesitation" the construction of one small rigid airship at a cost of $70,000, but refuses to provide for replacement of the Navy's lost giants of the air, the Akron and the Macon.

Crump Grins at Depression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Benjamin T. Crump Company, of Richmond, is manufacturing horse collars at the rate of 150,000 a year. Last year the company produced between 7000 and 8000 dozen horse collars. At present it is turning out about 500 a day, and is said to be three weeks behind in its orders.

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Neutral Policy Is Found Futile

(Continued from Page 1)

ments with other governments so that all neutrals will present a united front—not for making money but for staying at peace.

"If we take the excess profits out of neutrality, we won't need to worry about taking the profits out of war."

With its world-wide interests today, this country would be drawn into any contest that involved operations upon the great commercial lines of ocean or air travel, Mr. Coudert contended, adding that no legislation would keep the American people out of war if they saw a moral issue involved.

"I do not believe the public opinion of America can be wholly indifferent to the question of aggression and treat with impartiality the wanton breaker of the peace and the nation which is merely protecting its integrity against violence," he declared.

Mr. Peffer held that the question of becoming involved in a European war was academic, compared with the outlook for the United States being in on a Far Eastern war at the very beginning, superinduced by this country's present shipbuilding and naval maneuver plans in the mid-Pacific.

What of Far East?

Europe proves that "wars cannot be prevented by high moral purpose, noble expressions or even lofty treaties," he said. "If America is concerned about the danger of getting involved in war it had better face the question what it wants in the Far East."

Trade led the United States into the World War, Mr. Flynn maintained.

"Today, the European countries haven't got the cash nor the credit to ask our help," he continued. "Their trade is not worth fighting for."

Confused in World War

Mr. Millis said the United States' policy of neutrality in the World War had been confused from the start with political, economic and emotional factors. It could be effective, he maintained, only if "firmly and consistently based on indifference to the outcome of a European war with American opinion trained consistently to support such an attitude."

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Put Gag on Radical Speech And You'll Get Radicalism, Borah Declares to Editors

Let Communists and Fascists Talk, He Urges and They'll Talk Themselves Out—Warns of Danger in Proposed Alien and Sedition Laws

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 22—Beginning with a riddling of the claim that freedom of the press is under attack today, and ending with Senator William E. Borah's ringing denunciation of laws against alleged Communists which themselves infringe liberty, the American Society of Newspaper Editors this week end completed sessions marked by a notable liberalism.

Senator Borah's address to the society's annual dinner Saturday was radically changed from the advance text. In earlier form, it had seemed to be a general criticism of the trend of the New Deal. As actually delivered, it was a scathing attack on those who believe Communists, Fascists, or others are on the point of overthrowing the American Government.

Danger in Proposed Laws

Its specific target was the new alien and sedition laws, introduced in many state legislatures, advocated by so-called "patriotic" organizations, and formulated in the recommendations of the McCormack-Dickstein committee.

The Idaho liberal warhorse, sniffing the pre-war battles for free speech, recounted Thomas Jefferson's destruction of the alien and sedition laws of his time, which themselves had classed the author of the Declaration of Independence as a dangerous radical, and which would have thrown him into jail.

The Senator expressed the flat views that communistic or Fascist sentiment could not conquer 1 per cent of the American people so long as the alleged defenders of American liberties did not strive to control such activities by checking free speech.

Would Talk Itself Out

"If Communists and Fascists were given the right to speak freely for even a fortnight in the countries where these systems exist," he said, "Communism and Fascism would disappear."

In recent months, the Senator said, a deluge of bills has been introduced, some of which "enter the domain of opinions and beliefs and would seek to restrain or control such opinions and beliefs by punitive measures. He called such measures "a dangerous experiment, at war with the first principles of democracy, involving spies and provocateurs, and reviving the alien and sedition laws of unhappy memory.

Only Pent Fires Explode

Hotly and eloquently, the Senator defended the great body of American peoples from charges that they are ripe for radicalism, and put his faith in free, open discussion of all issues.

Senator Borah's attitude evidently means that the Dickstein program of legislation will meet rugged opposition in the Senate, where the entire progressive group may be counted on to oppose it, with considerable support in the House now that the tocsin has been sounded.

The society also heard Frank H. Simonds declare that, in his view, peace in Europe is at the mercy of an incident, but that war is unlikely for several years in the unprepared state of the nations. Economic causes—such as the lack of sufficient raw materials and economic sinews in three states, Italy, Germany, Japan—were laid down by Mr. Simonds as the root of war.

Better to Repeal Tariff

He concluded, arrestingly, that to his mind the repeal of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act would do more for the peace of the world than revision of the Treaty of Versailles.

Earlier in their sessions, studying the Hauptmann trial the society decided to appoint a committee to confer with the American Bar Association to draft a set of standards to guide newspaper treatment of court cases. The resolution said:

"Whereas, much criticism has been directed against some American newspapers for their handling of the Hauptmann trial, and

"Whereas, many of the acts complained of were attributable to the conduct and practices of the lawyers engaged in the case, and

Finds Time Opportune

"Whereas, the American Society of Newspaper Editors heretofore has indicated its disapproval of a practice sometimes referred to as 'trial by newspapers' in covering court cases, and

"Whereas, the society in the past has brought about a better understanding between the bar and press by co-operative effort with the committee of the press and bar of the American Bar Association, and

"Whereas, the present seems an opportune time to give consideration to formulating a program that might serve as a guide to overcome objections to proper newspaper coverage of court cases, now therefore be it

For Set of Standards

"Resolved, that the president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors hereby is authorized and directed to appoint a committee to confer with a like committee of the American Bar Association to draft a set of standards which may be accepted as a guide in covering court cases, with the end in view of overcoming unjustified criticism of proper action by newspapers in reporting court proceedings; it being understood that this committee shall do nothing in any way to infringe upon freedom of the press, or to yield in any respect to any proposal that does not contemplate full and free access to all court proceedings; and be it further

"Resolved, that the conclusions of this committee, if arrived at prior to the next convention of this society, be submitted to the president and board of directors thereof, for such action as they shall deem proper."

Elect Four New Directors

The society re-elected all but one of its officers, but elected four new directors in order to bring fresh viewpoints to their problems. Officers are: President, Grove Patterson, Toledo Blade; treasurer, Dwight Margin, Troy, New York Record, succeeding E. S. Beck, Chicago Tribune; first vice-president, Marvin H. Creager, Milwaukee Journal; second vice-president, A. R. Kirchhofer, Buffalo Evening News; secretary, M. V. Atwood, Gannett newspapers.

Caspar S. Yost, one of the founders, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, was re-elected director, and the four new directors were added: E. K. Bixby, Springfield, Mo., News Leader; Dwight Marvin; D. J. Sterling, Portland, Ore., Journal; J. Charles Poe, Chattanooga News. Directors with unexpired terms are: Paul Bellamy, Cleveland Plain Dealer; David Lawrence, United States News; Tom Wallace, Louisville Times; William Allen White, Emporia, Kan., Gazette.

'Good Looks' Win Debate

"Good looks" won the judges' decision in a high school debate at Black Mountain, N. C., on the question: "Resolved, that good English is more profitable than good looks."

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Creative Concept of Evolution Supported in Academy Address; Challenges Long-Held Theories

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 23—New evidence which has proven disconcerting to physical scientists adhering to theories of Lamarck, Darwin or De Vries regarding development of species, was presented before the National Academy of Sciences here today by Dr. Henry F. Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History.

The different species of plant and animal life that now exist on earth, or that existed in the past geological ages, did not originate by accident, asserts Dr. Osborn. As one of the world's leading authorities on palaeontology, a keen student of the past history of things whose records are left in the rocks, he has worked over thousands of fossils furnished him by museums from all over the world and he finds "we are compelled to return to a creative concept of evolution."

Ancestors of Elephants

While not using the word "creative" in its old theological or philosophical meaning, Dr. Osborn takes particular care to toss aside all consideration for Darwinian development of species by jumps, after which there are said to follow chance "survivals of the fittest."

His latest research as reported to the academy today has been among the ancestors of elephants, the ancient titanotheres. Elephants themselves represent living fossils, for they are the sole survivors of a fast waning group of ancient hoofed mammals. These proboscideans, mammals with a trunk in which the upper lip and nose are a long muscular "proboscis," can now be traced through more than 50,000,000 years of history, back to the days when the giant reptiles or dinosaurs were already extinct.

Lower Lip Receded

According to present evidence, the story of the elephant began in northern Africa where a rhinoceros-sized animal instead of developing horns developed elongated incisor teeth, one on each side of the jaw while the lower lip receded and the upper lip and nose slowly elongated. Meanwhile "elephants" extended their range to cover most of the globe from the frozen tundras of Siberia to Alaska, California, Florida and South America.

Dr. Osborn finds there are 28 independent lines of descent in the ancestral tree of the elephant group whose migrations and extinctions formed the subject of his paper today. From small but oversized incisor teeth, the tusks of elephants, as they are known today, are traced through the early down-curved stages of palaeomastodons to the straight and longer tusks of mastodons and finally to the upward curl of pleistocene and recent elephants.

Meanwhile, teeth that were molar-like, with several cones or peaks, became flattened and fewer in number according to present theory until today the elephant has but two teeth for grinding on each side of its face. These are like building bricks in shape and size, and an elephant eating a peanut brings these "bricks" together in bricklaying fashion. With teeth so large and a peanut so small one would think there would be little left to taste after the first crushing had been spread out like peanut butter between the teeth.

Assesses Academicians

While Dr. Osborn presented the results of 34 years of research on the origin of species in elephant groups according to 18 biomechanical principles, Dr. Ales Hrdlicka gave his report on the physical characteristics of academy members.

In general, he found the academy membership represented a remarkably normal group, above the average of the general population. The members were found to be tall in stature.

Dr. Hrdlicka's final report states too, that the head in academicians is distinctly larger relative to stature, than that in the general American population. A few of the other distinctive characteristics of academy members show facial features, particularly among the old American members, tending toward reduction—chest is spacious and especially deep—dark hair more common than blonde, though now mostly gray—while there is also an absence of marked redheads.

"The total results," concludes Dr. Hrdlicka, "indicate that with a few exceptions, the membership of the academy represents not only mentally but also physically, a select group."

Electrical Communications

At last night's meeting Dr. Frank B. Jewett of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. addressed the savants on the subject of "Electrical Communications, Past, Present, and Future." He traced directly the growth in telegraph, telephone, radio and television to definite advances and discoveries made by physical scientists, most of which were at first merely highly technical theories and interesting observations disclosed before gatherings like the National Academy of Sciences.

"Communications today," he said, "have no need to look further to science for new discoveries. Advances in the future will depend largely upon economic demands or limitations. Today's divisions of communications into fields of radio, telephone, television, telegraph are not true classifications but rather special interests. All constitute applied science."

The radio is really telephony, for the ear is the important organ of reception in both, Dr. Jewett asserted. For broadcasting news, music, and entertainment, radio is highly important while telephones enable secrecy. Telegraphy is really television, for the ear has been trained to take over a function which really belongs to the eye.

"Only with the development of high vacuum tubes did radio come into being and also the many advances which today make possible the almost instantaneous connections between communications systems in any part of the civilized world.

Radio and Telephones Linked

"Ten years ago long waits were the usual order of procedure on toll calls, but today one can pick up the telephone receiver anywhere and be connected while he waits, with any telephone anywhere in the world. Sometimes it is necessary to use radio to connect certain links, but this is part of the telephone system. Radio also uses telephone wires to connect studios—without them the national and international broadcast hookups would not be possible."

Dr. Jewett believes economics or policy will determine the direction of new advances. "Growth in communications will depend upon existing scientific knowledge," he said. "There are no breaks in the science needed to form the underlying pinions of the industry."

Back in Arizona

Wide World

Mayor LaGuardia Revisits Boyhood Scenes

Four-Year-Old Kaioch-a-na, Hopi Indian Boy, the Personal Escort of New York City's Chief Executive to the Grand Canyon

LaGuardia Returns Hoping for Security Made Constitutional

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 23—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia is back at his desk in City Hall today after passing Easter at his boyhood home in Prescott, Ariz.

On the way back to New York, the airplane in which the Mayor and Mrs. LaGuardia were traveling flew into a dust-storm near Amarillo, Texas, their scheduled stop, necessitating their landing at Albuquerque instead. Mayor LaGuardia described it today as a "horrifying" sight and one of the worst experiences he had known. The airplane had to climb to an altitude of 5000 feet to escape the cloud of dust which he said was a "tremendous wall, moving along and killing everything in its path."

The Mayor was asked about the "new economy" of his Prescott speech that the country is due for in a few years. He preferred to keep the subject in the realm of generalities, however, remarking that there would be many plans and ideas in this period of transition; and that out of all this, a new economy will have to be evolved. "There is nothing in the Constitution that says an American citizen has the right to starve," he continued. "The highest function of government is to care for its citizens."

A system of social security will come to the country ultimately in the form of a constitutional amendment, he held, since only this will guarantee the welfare of all citizens.

Chemists Cut Fire Hazards In Airplanes

Splashed Gasoline Burned Without Setting Fire to 'Doped' Fabric

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 23—Announcement of means of eliminating the fire hazard in airplanes was a feature of the second day's meeting of the American Chemical Society here today. It was made by Dr. Gordon M. Kline of the United States Bureau of Standards, who described a means of not only rendering fabrics used in the construction of flying machines fire-resistant, but also more taut and durable.

"Satisfactory protection against ignition may be obtained by 'doping' the airplane cloth with a substance called cellulose acetate after it has been treated with a boric acid-borax mixture," Dr. Kline said.

"Gasoline splashed on the horizontal surface of cloth so 'doped,'" he continued, "is burned off without setting fire to the 'doped' product, while ordinary airplane fabric coated with cellulose nitrate 'dope' is instantly ignited by a lighted safety match dropped on it and is soon completely consumed."

Dr. Kline stressed that the rapid growth of the airplane industry in this country "has brought to the fore the necessity of eliminating the fire hazard."

"The destruction of costly aircraft because of the accidental ignition of the flammable covering by the backfire of the motor, the careless throwing of a lighted match or cigarette or the chance setting of a spark from a near-by flue, has become too general an occurrence," he declared.

"The rapid spread of flames following a minor crash presents a formidable obstacle to the rescue of trapped survivors. It has been stated that the use of metal will eliminate this hazard, but it is probable that, particularly for service airplanes, fabric will continue in use for some time to come because of its lower cost, availability and ease of application.

"The further precaution of fireproofing the cloth with the small increment of weight found to be necessary in this investigation might well be considered for the large dirigibles, the destruction of which by fire represents a large economic loss."

Eccles Appointment Is Assured by Vote Of Senate Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 23—The long battle against the confirmation of Marriner S. Eccles, as head of the Federal Reserve Board, collapsed today, as the Banking and Currency Committee, by a unanimous vote, approved his appointment. Similar action by the Senate is now certain.

Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, who has chiefly opposed Mr. Eccles and to whom the latter's banking program is anathema, absented himself as the vote was taken, and William G. McAdoo (D) of California, the other ex-Secretary of the Treasury on the committee, was also absent.

With Mr. Eccles' personal fate virtually decided, attention centers on the omnibus banking bill which is frequently described as the "Eccles Bill."

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D) of Florida, chairman of the Banking Committee, recently called it "the most important piece of banking legislation ever introduced in Congress." On the other hand, Mr. Glass is equally emphatic against the central part of the measure, title II, which centralizes authority over the nation's banking system in the Government. A hearing was scheduled on the measure today but was called off due to lack of a quorum.

Floating Club for Anglers

A 312-foot government transport may be purchased and anchored in protected waters at Port Isabel, Texas, to be outfitted as headquarters for a fishermen's club.

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COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY, INCORPORATED

Keeping a Baseball Diamond in Shape—Washington Has a Sophomore Crew

Fenway Diamond Kept in Order By Tom O'Neil

Veteran Ground Keeper Tells of Many Hours Spent on Field

When the Red Sox and New York Yankees trot out onto the Fenway Park sod this afternoon to open the American League baseball season in Boston, the diamond will be in first-class condition—at least for this time of the year—and the man responsible for this is the veteran Tommy O'Neil, head ground keeper for Tom Yawkey. O'Neil's lengthy career as a ground keeper started away back in 1902 at the Huntington Avenue home of the Red Sox. In 1923, after being in another business for about six years, he came back to the new Fenway Park as head ground keeper. He has held that position ever since.

There is considerably more to keeping a major league diamond in first-class shape than the ordinary fan would realize. Before the game starts, Fenway Park spectators watch O'Neil and his six assistants level off the infield and dress up the pitchers' box and home plate. But this is only one tenth of the labor that is necessary to keep the diamond in working order.

Diamond Overhauled

In the spring of the year, O'Neil and his men start work for the coming season. The entire field, still rough from the damaging cleats of the football players, needs a complete overhauling.

First the field is made as smooth as possible and a coating of loam is added. This loam is seeded and then rolled. This applies mostly to the outfield, as the grass on the infield is almost always packed sod. Sod is also laid in the outfield where it is needed, two coats of it. In 1934, from 75,000 to 80,000 feet of sod were used at Fenway Park.

During the regular season, sod is added whenever it is necessary, O'Neil and his men usually doing the fixing while the Red Sox are on the road.

On the skinned part of the infield, plain loam is packed. Loam is also in the pitchers' box and around home plate. The pitching mound is higher than the remainder of the infield and it usually means considerable work on this one spot after 200-pound football players have tramped all over the field.

The loam around the infield is given special attention, for big league players are as particular about this as your grandmother is about her apple pies. It is on this loam that Joe Cronin's infielders will pick up "hot" grounders and turn them into putouts.

In the spring, O'Neil explains, this overhauling of the diamond cannot begin until the frost has left the ground. Therefore, if it stays cold late in March, it means plenty of work in a short space of time to get the field in condition by the time the Red Sox arrive from the South.

Field Must Be Rolled

Considerable time is spent rolling the field, and rolling is a very important part of the work. Hand rollers must be used, as power machines would be much too heavy for the good of the grass. The football season, mostly because of the weight of the stands, tends to make the field uneven. The addition of sod helps to remedy this. When a new-grass section is rolled it must also be raked, thus giving air a chance to get at the grass. When weather conditions are unsuitable, O'Neil spreads tarpaulin over the newly-seeded areas to keep the grass as warm as possible. The warmer the ground, the faster the grass will grow.

O'Neil has two rolls of this tarpaulin, each 80 feet wide and 180 feet long. If rain should interrupt a game, this tarpaulin is quickly spread to keep the infield dry. It can be rolled away and the game can be resumed with a dry infield. Howard Ehmke, former major league pitcher and hero of the 1929 World Series, manufactures these tarpaulins and sells them to big league parks. They are made in Philadelphia.

Incidentally, the Red Sox tightened their grip on third place in the American League pennant race yesterday by defeating Washington behind Wes Ferrell, 4 to 2. The New York Giants went into fourth place in the National League when Carl Hubbell beat Philadelphia by 8 to 1, in the game in which he hit his fifth home run of the season.

Keep Fenway Park Diamond in Shape for Red Sox

Abe Berenbaum Ranked at the Top In U. S. Table Tennis

By a Staff Photographer

Left—Groundkeeper Unwinding Hose to Wet Down Diamond. Right — Head Groundkeeper Tommy O'Neil Instructing Assistant. In Circle—Tommy O'Neil.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 23 (AP)—Abe Berenbaum of New York tops the ranking list of table tennis players in the United States as the result of his victory in the recent national championship. Ruth Hughes Aarons, also of New York, is ranked first in the women's singles list in the rankings announced here by G. Hammond of Chicago, chairman of the ranking committee of the United States Table Tennis Association.

Berenbaum and Edward Silverglade of Trenton, N. J., were given top position in men's doubles, while Sydney Heitner and Ruth Aarons, New York team, lead in mixed doubles. George Hendry of St. Louis is first in the boys' singles ranking. The leaders in each division follow:

United States Table Tennis Rankings

Men's Singles

1. Abe Berenbaum, New York.
2. James McClure, Indianapolis.
3. Sol Schiff, New York.
4. Mark Schlude, St. Louis.
5. Richard Tindall, St. Louis.
6. Robert Blattner, St. Louis.
7. Harry Cook, Hollis, N. Y.
8. William Price, St. Louis.
9. Jack Nix, St. Louis.
10. Sam Silberman, New York.

Women's Singles

1. Ruth Hughes Aarons, New York.
2. Jessie Purves, Des Plaines, Ill.
3. Emily Fuller, New York.
4. Corinne Ross, Chicago.
5. Anne Sigman, New York.
6. Anne Sigman, Chicago.
7. Virginia Booth, Barrington, Ill.
8. Bertha Reed, St. Louis.
9. Ethel Leeds, Chicago.
10. Mildred Wilkinson, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

Men's Doubles

1. Abe Berenbaum, New York, and Edward Silverglade, Trenton, N. J.
2. James McClure and Jack Nix, St. Louis, and Tindall, St. Louis.
3. Sol Schiff, New York, and Wm. Price, St. Louis.
4. Robert Blattner and Jack Nix, St. Louis.
5. James McClure and Joel Inman, Indianapolis.
6. Robert Blattner and Sam Silberman, New York.

Boys' Singles

1. George Hendry, St. Louis.
2. Donald MacConnell, Milwaukee.
3. Frank Dwinnell, Chicago.
4. Jack Dunninger, Chicago.
5. Jack Wolfson, Chicago.

Mixed Doubles

1. Sydney Heitner and Ruth Hughes Aarons, New York.
2. Sol Schiff and Anne Sigman, New York.
3. James McClure, Indianapolis, and Jessie Purves, Des Plaines, Ill.
4. Sam Silberman and Emily Fuller, New York.
5. Coleman Clark, Glencoe, Ill., and Jessie Purves, Des Plaines, Ill.

College Baseball Results

Cornell 4, Elmira 3.
Indiana 5, Carleton 1.
Iowa 5, Bradley 4.
Kalamazoo 8, Northwestern 6.
Maryland 6, W. and M. 5.
Morehead 4, Lafayette 3.
Purdue 6, Wabash 3.
Villanova 14, Lehigh 5.
W. Mich. 8, T. 6, Chicago 3.

Twenty-Five Years Ago On the Diamond

April 23, 1910

PHILADELPHIA retained the National League lead by shutting out Boston, 4 to 0. McQuillan limited the Doves to four hits. Doolin made three hits for Philadelphia and started the double play that ended the game. Athletics won an 11-inning pitchers' battle from Eddie Cicotte of Boston in the American League. The score was 5 to 3.

Plans for First U. S. Sandlot Tournament

CHICAGO, April 23 (AP)—Plans for dividing the United States into districts for the first national sandlot baseball tournament will be made Saturday at the charter meeting of the American baseball congress.

Applications for membership in the congress, organized here last month, have been received from Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Alabama, and metropolitan New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee. National Amateur Baseball Federation, the U. S. Amateur Baseball Association, the Texas Amateur Athletic Federation and the Association of Minnesota Amateur Baseball Leagues are expected to apply.

Eligibility rules and allocation of territory will be decided at the meeting. Cleveland is considered the likely selection as site for the national tournament which will be held in September.

Three Davis Cup Ties Scheduled For Mexico During May

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 23—One of the youngest teams ever to represent the United States in Davis Cup competition will go into action against China in Mexico, D. F., on May 10, 11 and 12. The Mexican capital has been selected for two other North American Zone ties. Mexico will play Cuba on May 3, 4 and 5. The 17th, 18th and 19th of May have been set aside for the playing of the North American final, and the ultimate winning nation will then proceed abroad to play the winner of the European Zone at Wimbledon, Eng., on July 20, 22 and 23.

Pate Is Captain

The selection committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association has named Walter L. Pate of New York as the nonplaying captain of the United States team for the Mexico City matches, and J. Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif.; Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., and C. Gene Mako of Los Angeles, as members of the team.

The team will arrive at Mexico, D. F., May 4, which will give the players a seven-day period for practice and acclimation in the high altitude in which the matches are to be played. Not one of the American players have played in the International cup matches before.

The Chinese team, composed of two youthful players, Kho Sin-kie and Guy Cheng, accompanied by Manager Carlson, is scheduled to arrive in Mexico, D. F., via Los Angeles, prior to the United States team. Shinkie is the Chinese national champion. He lives in Batavia, Dutch East Indies. Cheng lives in Shanghai, and won the Shanghai championship last summer.

Three Ties on Same Courts

During the stay of the United States team in Mexico the players will be located at the Mexico City Country Club, situated in the suburbs of Mexico, D. F. Courts in adjacent locations will be used by the Cuban and Mexican Davis Cup teams.

Never in the history of modern North American cup play have three ties been played on consecutive weeks.

The Mexican Lawn Tennis Association, under the leadership of Ernesto Lopez, is making elaborate arrangements for the playing of the Davis Cup ties and to make them events a gala international sports contest.

Holcombe Ward is chairman of the U. S. L. T. A. selection committee which is responsible for the foreign arrangements in accordance with authority conferred upon the national association by Great Britain as the Davis Cup champion nation.

Coach Building Sophomore Crew For Washington

Ulbrickson Expressly Heading for Olympics—Varsity Never Beaten

SEATTLE, April 23 (AP)—Although Coach Alvin Ulbrickson is expressly building for the Olympic Games next year—"experimenting" with a band of sophomores—the University of Washington crew again this year looks like the one to beat in the Intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in June.

The young but well-seasoned oarsmen never have been defeated. Last year they triumphed over the California freshmen eight and won the national freshman championship on the Hudson River. This year, in their first race as varsity sweepers this season, they need out-lose the California Bears by 2 lengths to capture the Pacific Coast rowing crown.

Might Have Had Faster Eight

Ulbrickson might have groomed a faster boat for this season if he had elected to break up the sophomore combination. He had five regulars from last year's shell which finished second to California in the 1934 national regatta, but he chose to keep the youngsters intact and shoot for the Olympic Games.

Washington always has been a tough one on the Hudson. Out of 14 trips to Poughkeepsie, the Huskies have won the championship three times, finished second five times, third once and placed third four times and wound up fifth and sixth once.

When Ulbrickson relegated the left-over regulars to the "pickle" boat it served to oust Capt. Robert Snider, Victor Carter and Frank Marolich. But those who have been shifted to the junior varsity shell, but Carter and Marolich failed to fit in. The other members of last year's varsity, Ed Argersinger, Ed Moore, Wilbur Washburn and Harvey Love, graduated.

Two Sophomore Power Houses

Of the sophomores, Bob Green, No. 6, and Delos Schoch, No. 5, are the power house units of the crew. The former weighing 190 pounds and the latter 186. Both are 6 ft. 3in. George Hunt, No. 2, and George Lund, bow, are the tallest, reaching 6ft. 4in. The crew average 186.9-8 pounds in weight and 6ft. 3¾in. in height. Joe Rantz, No. 4, is the oldest at 21.

The stroke oar is manned by Bud Schacht, the shortest and lightest member. He is 6 ft. even and scales 172, but he is a smooth, powerful stroke.

Before going East the Washington varsity and freshmen will meet the University of California at Los Angeles on the Oakland estuary, May 11. The universities hope to make the event an annual affair.

A move is on foot in Seattle to raise enough money by public subscription to send all three husky eights to Poughkeepsie.

Navy Enters Carnegie Cup Race

ITHACA, N. Y., April 23 (AP)—Cornell University will invite Navy to participate in the annual Carnegie Cup regatta here on May 18 between Cornell, Yale and Princeton. The regatta on Lake Cayuga includes races for varsity, junior varsity and freshman eights. Yale has won the cup for the last three years. Navy has been made a member of the Carnegie regatta is the feature on the Annapolis crew racing program. The four-crew race will bring together two of the strongest and swiftest eights in the East. Last year Navy triumphed over Harvard, Pennsylvania, Columbia and M. I. T. respectively.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	5	1	.833
Cleveland	4	1	.800
New York	4	2	.667
Chicago	3	2	.600
Washington	3	3	.500
St. Louis	1	4	.200
Detroit	1	4	.200
Philadelphia	0	4	.000

Results April 22

Boston 4, Washington 2.
Cleveland 5, Detroit 3.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 3.
Only games played.

Wins World's Basketball Title

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 23 (AP)—The South Philadelphia Hebrew Association, professional basketball team, won the world's basketball championship here last night by defeating the Kingston (N. Y.) Colonials, champions of the New York State League, by 30 to 24.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	5	1	.833
St. Paul	5	1	.833
Minneapolis	5	2	.714
Indianapolis	3	3	.500
Toledo	2	4	.333
Milwaukee	2	4	.333
Louisville	2	4	.333
Kansas City	0	6	.000

Results April 22

St. Paul 7, Kansas City 6.
Minneapolis 8, Milwaukee 6.
Only games played.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chattanooga	5	1	.833
Memphis	5	1	.833
Atlanta	4	2	.667
Birmingham	3	3	.500
Nashville	2	4	.333
Knoxville	2	4	.333
New Orleans	2	4	.333
Little Rock	1	5	.167

Results April 22

New Orleans 8, Atlanta 1.
Nashville 7, Memphis 3.
Knoxville 4, Birmingham 3.
Chattanooga 8, Little Rock 2.

Forman to Enter British Golf

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—John R. Forman of the Winged Foot Golf Club plans to enter the British amateur golf championship tournament.

Braves Release Garrity

Special from Monitor Bureau

The Boston Braves have released Frank Garrity, catcher, to the Hartford club of the Eastern League, on option. His home is in Boston.

England Defeats France

PARIS, April 23 (Canadian Press)—England defeated France in a rugby match played yesterday under Rugby League rules, 15 to 6. The visiting team led 10—6 at half time.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	3	1	.750
Toronto	3	1	.750
Newark	3	2	.600
Baltimore	2	2	.500
Montreal	2	2	.500
Rochester	2	3	.400
Syracuse	2	3	.400
Albany	1	3	.250

Results April 22

Newark 3, Albany 2.
Baltimore 10, Rochester 9.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	4	1	.800
New York	3	1	.750
St. Louis	3	2	.600
Boston	3	2	.600
Chicago	3	2	.600
Cincinnati	2	3	.400
Philadelphia	1	4	.200
Pittsburgh	1	5	.167

Results April 22

New York 8, Philadelphia 1.

Sporting Around the Hub

WOMEN golfers of Massachusetts yesterday opened their annual spring team match series which will be played on Mondays and Thursdays of each week until May 23. Yesterday's results were in a sense disappointing. The only impressive victory, downing Northern at the Woodland Golf Club, 8 to 1. Southern had a close tussle with the Country Club team, winning 5 to 4, at Clyde Park. Central power of Middlesex, Mrs. O. W. Dow, Northern champion, playing No. 1 for Middlesex, lost to Mrs. O. W. Dow of Central District, 2 and 1. Mrs. Bradford Whittemore, the former Dorothy Hunter, playing No. 1 for Midland, defeated Margaret Curtis of Northern, 1 up.

In the second division golf matches, played at Nickerson Field, Riverside, the Central team defeated the Country Club 5 to 4, and Midland defeated Mount Pleasant.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., third son of President Roosevelt, is listed among Harvard freshmen who have been nominated for the spring varsity baseball at Soldiers Field. The following are named: B. Smith, F. Roosevelt, J. Kelly, W. Clark and others.

The ERA popular lectures project will present an All-American Athletic night at the Boston Public Library.

Boston University's baseball team was defeated by Tufts yesterday. The Crimson team played a league game.

A monster public banquet in honor of Johnny Kelley of Arlington, winner of the B. A. A. marathon, will be held by the Arlington board of selectmen in the Robbins Memorial Town Hall, Arlington.

Senators Release Thomas

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Alphonse Thomas, veteran pitcher, was given his unconditional release yesterday by owner Clark C. Griffith of the Washington Senators. Every club in the two major leagues had waived on him. Thomas was purchased by the Senators in 1933 from the Chicago White Sox.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Professionals Get Together in Tennis

ONE of the most important steps which have been taken in professional lawn tennis circles occurred last week when the two factions that have been operating in the United States came together under the guiding hand of Walter Merrill Hall, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, and agreed to bury the hatchet. Ever since Big Bill Tilden led his barnstorming group around the country there have been two independent bodies, and as a result there has been a great deal of friction. Some of the players, which is led by George Agutter of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, N. Y., there have been two independent bodies, and as a result the professional players have not been able to advance his general interests as well as he might with both organizations working in harmony. Now that this is all changed, we may look for a big improvement in the professional branch of the sport as well as a better understanding between the amateur and professional sports.

Herbert Photo. Big Bill Tilden

Now for an Open Championship

Already there is increased activity as to professional championship tournaments which are planned to take place this summer. One of these is an American closed championship for members of the International Professional Players' Association, to be played at the Orange (N. J.) Lawn Tennis Club the last of next month. It is also proposed to add to the professional titles of the United States an open championship which will take place some time next fall, and should result in a United States open championship in the near future. The fact that Tilden and his group are now working in hand with the club professionals undoubtedly handicapped the efforts which were made to stage an open tournament; but now they are together, more pressure can be brought by the International Professional Players' Association to get the International Lawn Tennis Federation to sanction open championships. Such a championship would do more to advance lawn tennis all over the world than anything that has happened since Dwight F. Davis gave his famous cup for international team matches.

Another Sisler Coming Along

It is now some 21 years since a young left-handed pitcher came into the major-league baseball picture in the person of George Sisler. He had made a wonderful record at the University of Michigan and it was believed that he would develop into a great major-league boxman. But, as was the case with Babe Ruth, good pitcher though he was, his batting ability was so much better that he gave up the mound for the outfield only to transfer to first base, where he made a name for himself that is sure to entitle him to consideration for an all-time major-league baseball team. But now there is another George Sisler.

By a Staff Photographer. George H. Sisler

In the person of George H. Sisler, Jr., the son of the former great first baseman, who has the present time there is really only one first baseman who could challenge his claim on the position, and that is Hal Chase. But to get to the reason why this By-Play is written, we would call attention to a news item which came out of St. Louis last Saturday stating that a boy of 16 named George Sisler pitched a no-hit no-run game for his prep school nine in that city. In the game this young Sisler struck out 15, gave two bases on balls, and hit one batsman. It is a far cry from a preparatory school baseball game to a major-league contest; but there is every indication that young Sisler has a wonderful future before him, and we have an idea that he will make good as a pitcher. Few indeed are the cases where a son has followed his father to athletic greatness in the sport which made the elder famous, but we are going to keep an eye on this boy of the Big Ten and major leagues.

Japanese Golfers on U.S. Tour Selected After Many Tests

That the Japanese team of professional golfers which will tour the United States and Canada, representing the best players in the land of rising sun was assured when the Japan Golf Association conducted three trials, through which the candidates had to play over a lengthy schedule which lasted for several weeks.

The team which is managed by Yutaka Kaanuma, secretary of the Japan Golf Association, who speaks English and will serve as interpreter for the team, which is composed of the following players:

Tomekichi Miyamoto, Ibaraki Country Club, Osaka; Chick Tsubaki, Tokyo; Seiji Abe, Tokyo; Kaneichi Nakamura, Tokyo; Torakichi Nakamura, Hodogaya; Kaneko, Chiba; Rokuzo Asami, Tokyo.

With All Available Titles

These six players have occupied the leading places in the principal open golf competitions in Japan for a number of years, with many wins. In 1935, Miyamoto, Asami and Nakamura won practically all. Miyamoto in 1929 and 1930 and the open championship of Japan since the game has become popular in the Orient.

Three of the team members, Tomekichi Miyamoto, Rokuzo Asami and Jack Yasuda visited the United States in 1931 and demonstrated a good game. Asami and Yasuda returned to Japan after competing in a number of Pacific Coast events. Miyamoto remained in the United States for several months and played in the 1931 British open. He also has played in the open championship of the Philippines and Shanghai.

Toda Stars in Western Japan

Asami held the Japanese open championship title in 1928-31. They are Bob Asami and Kaneichi Nakamura, winner in 1930-32, and Kanekichi Nakamura, winner in 1933. Yukio Toda won the title in 1932. Miyamoto, Asami, and Nakamura have likewise won the professional championship of Japan. Toda is the holder of the western championship in 1933-34 in which all the leading Japanese players competed. During 1934 he won third in his first regular competition in western Japan. He is being regarded as the most promising young player in Japan.

Chin of Tokyo is the present eastern Japan professional champion. He has finished second in the heavyweight of the Japanese team and the longest hitter. He has been a factor in every event in which he has competed in Japan since 1927.

Five Athletes Plan Tour

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Five American athletes of the Olympic team will compete in Greece and Germany in May. The team will be headed by Glenn Cunningham, Glenn Hardin, and Gene Venzke.

Mason and Dixon Tennis Tourney Well Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 23—The fifteenth annual Mason and Dixon tennis championships got under way here yesterday at the Greenbrier Golf and Country Club with play in men's and women's singles. Playing conditions, except for a gusty wind, were good.

While many of the top-flight players who were expected to come here yesterday failed to appear, several of the favorites who came through their opening matches include Cedric A. Major of Forest Hills, N. Y., a veteran tournament player, who defeated Watt at 6—3, 12—10. Baroness Levi of Minden, Nev., won her opening match in women's singles by defeating Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt of Chicago, 6—1, 6—4. This was Baroness Levi's first competitive match since the close of the playing season last year. Madeline de Serres of Montreal, won a three-set match from Mrs. Marcel Rainville, also of Montreal, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3. Others advancing in women's singles were Mrs. Walter Merrill Hall, Eunice Dean and Florence S. LeBoutillier.

Walter Merrill Hall, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, drawing a bye, won his second-round match from Robert Mauchel in straight sets, 6—2, 6—4. Mauchel had defeated Robert Lowry in the first round, 6—4, 6—3. Other winners yesterday included Thomas J. Mangan of Washington, Hal Surface of Kansas City, Herbert D. Vail, Armand L. Bruneau and Frederick C. Baggs.

Mason and Dixon Tennis Championships

Men's Singles—First Round

Robert Mauchel defeated Robert Lowry, 6—4, 6—3.
Thomas J. Mangan defeated W. A. Pearson, 6—1, 6—2.
Armand L. Bruneau defeated H. M. Hunter, 6—2, 6—3.
Herbert D. Vail defeated L. W. Pleishheim, 6—1, 6—4.
Cedric A. Major defeated M. Laird Watt, 6—3, 12—10.
Fred Allen defeated Roland H. McKee, 6—4.
Frederick C. Baggs defeated H. B. Campbell, 6—3, 6—4.
Irving Goodman defeated Dr. M. Fleiss, 6—2.
Hal Surface defeated Dr. Herbert Fischer, 6—4.

Second Round

Walter Merrill Hall defeated Robert Mauchel, 6—2, 6—4.

Women's Singles—First Round

Madeline de Serres defeated Mrs. Marcel Rainville, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3.
Mrs. Walter Merrill Hall defeated Mrs. Cedric A. Major, 6—3, 6—4.
Florence S. LeBoutillier defeated Mrs. L. W. Pleishheim, 6—1, 6—1.
Baroness Levi defeated Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt, 6—1, 6—4.
Mrs. L. O. Kayser defeated Caroline Bartlett, 6—1, 6—3.
Eunice Dean won from Mrs. F. C. Baggs by default.

Arsenal Captures Its Third Straight Title in Soccer

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—Arsenal, London's popular football club, won the championship of the English League for the third year in succession, yesterday, a feat accomplished only once before, Huddersfield Town creating the record in 1926, the Gunners equaling their performance yesterday, although the season has nearly two weeks to run.

When the Gunners defeated Middlesbrough, 1 to 0, they earned their fourth championship in five years, Hapsburg's Town broke up the Gunners' string of titles in 1930-31, and the following year in the English soccer world started a runner-up to Everton. Since then the Gunners have held undisputed sway.

Drake scored the only goal of the Arsenal-Middlesbrough tussle six minutes after the start. The Gunners were somewhat lucky to come away with two points as Middlesbrough played a fine game.

Leicester City and Grimsby Town drew 2 to 2. It was Chandler's penalty kick that gave the City player muffled in match but the Grimsby excitement was caused by the referee awarding Grimsby a goal and then disallowing it for offside. Leicester City is in the danger zone.

In the Second Division, Brentford made sure of promotion by defeating Bradford, 3 to 2. In the same match in the southern section of the Third Division, the Valley Parade side overcame Aldershot, 1-0, in a one-sided affair.

Doncaster Rovers again went into a clear lead in the northern section, winning from Rotherham United, 3 to 1. Chester lost ground by sharing the points with Crewe Alexandra, each side scoring one goal.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	11	4	.733
Los Angeles	11	4	.733
San Francisco	8	5	.615
Hollywood	8	7	.533
Sacramento	7	8	.467
Seattle	6	9	.400
Portland	5	10	.333
Missions	2	13	.133

Results April 22

No games scheduled.

College Golf Result

Notre Dame 17½, Wayne 9½.

Where to Go for Luncheon · Tea · Dinner In Europe

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BOSTON

THE MUSICAL GUILD presents MILDRED ERICSON, Pianist; ELEANOR MAE WASHBURN, Soprano; GEORGE MILLS WHITE, Tenor. Steinert Hall. Thursday Evening, April 25, at 8:30. Tickets 55c and $1.00

We Find Cherry Queen

OLD MUSTARD wallowed massively through the snowdrifts, grumbling and grunting. Jerry, built on thinner lines, with the long, slim legs of the thoroughbred, kept well in Mustard's lee, for the north wind was raging across the plateau that mid-April morning, carrying a sharp spring blizzard.

Mustard sank past the knees through the snow crust, with a loud crunch at each step. Jerry placed his dainty feet carefully into every footprint to save himself the trouble of breaking a trail of his own. His strain of Indian cayuse had taught Jerry every trick of the range.

Young Michael O'Shea headed Mustard up towards the timber. It would be easier going there. We held our heads low so that the brims of our ten-gallon hats would shelter our faces from the stab of the wind, and we thrust our hands deeper into our leather chaps. (Back at Middlebrook, on the other side of the mountains, the daffodils would be nodding among the oak trees now, their prim, stiff-necked nod.) We wallowed on into the drifts.

⁂

UP HERE SOMEWHERE on the east range we must find Cherry Queen and Spike and the others of the wild upland band. In ordinary winters they would stay out on the range until the spring, pawing their way through the snow and living comfortably on dried bunch grass, but this winter was a month too long at least. Michael was worried. Cherry Queen and her long-legged bay foal, and Spike, that grand old flea-bitten-gray saddle horse, now pensioned off for long service, hadn't been seen by the cowboys since last Christmas. Michael said we must bring them back to the feed lots right away, for there would be no new grass now until late in May.

Among the great red-barked pines and the fat, squat junipers the snow was shallow and smooth, but there were no footprints. This puzzled Michael. Cherry Queen usually led her band of wildlings up this way in bad weather.

We headed west towards the river. In the open the snow was driving harder now and we couldn't see a hundred yards. (Joan Edith and Robin from next door, I thought, would be planting seeds or getting in the way of Mr. Pudbury's plow back at Middlebrook.) Old Mustard's yellow head hung low as we crawled out towards the river.

After a while the snow stopped and a pale white sun came out, but the wind was as cold as ever. We could see for miles over the range now—but no sign of Cherry Queen and her band.

From this great knoll we looked down from winter on the plateau to spring in the valley. Up here the world was utterly white; down there in the valley, two thousand feet below us, the little farms clinging to the clay cliffs above the river were green patches the size of postage stamps. We could make out old Eric Ekeman's team plowing in his south field, no bigger than a pair of spiders.

⁂

THE RIVER, WHICH would be brown and sticky-looking in the summer, was bright green now and carried mighty chunks of ice on its broad back as it wound along its jagged trough through the mountains.

Directly below us sprawled the Indian village, with its white church, and the red spot moving slowly down the road would be old Annie in her shawl, going out to fetch in her aged cow for milking. A warm breeze would be blowing down there, we knew, and carrying on it the smell of sprouting sagebrush and alfalfa; and in Ben Travis' general store at the fork of the road they would be lolling at the door, feet on the rail, talking about seeding and the higher price of beef this spring.

We turned north again, into the teeth of the wind. It was five o'clock now and getting colder—zero before morning and this mid-April! Michael was growing anxious about Cherry Queen and her band. We should have seen them long ago. Old Mustard didn't even bother to grunt and grumble any more.

It was almost dark and we had given up hope of finding Cherry Queen and her band when we came to the Twenty-Nine Mile field. Michael shouted something and pointed out to the left. I could see nothing, but when we headed over that way I made out a corral broken down and about it the prints of many hoofs.

"The Indians must have built a stack of timothy here and then forgot to tell me about it," Michael shouted down the wind. "Old Spike would show the bunch how to break the fence down!"

⁂

THEY HADN'T LEFT a wisp of hay in a stack worth at least five hundred dollars to Michael, but he didn't mind that. The important thing was that Cherry Queen and her band had found plenty to eat and there was no need to worry about them any more.

Just the same, when we found them peering from among the jack pines up by the Twenty-Eight we herded them down a drift fence to the road and drove them towards the home ranch—wild, shaggy creatures, with thick coats and absurd beards. Cherry Queen led them towards the ranch at a trot, her bay foal close at her side, and old Spike brought up the rear. Michael said they were in good condition, thanks to the hay stack, but two weeks of feeding before the new grass sprouted would do them good. He counted them over and found the band complete, with two new clumsy colts that he hadn't seen before.

⁂

AS WE STAMPED into the vast kitchen of the O'Shea's just in time for a late dinner, Old Luke, the Indian stableman, said he had seen the first brown swallows circling about the eaves that day, and a bluebird had been seen down at the Twenty-One, headed north. That sounded at last like spring. Seven lambs, in baskets by the stove, squealed shrilly for their milk bottles. That, too, sounded like spring. And Cherry Queen and her band would soon be free again, out on the open range with the spring and the new grass.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DRAWING IN BLACK CRAYON AND CHINESE INK OF AN OLD BRIDGE BY VAN RUISDAEL, IN THE FODOR MUSEUM, AMSTERDAM

IT IS remarkable how one likes to envelop an artist in a veil of mystery, to regard his life as something odd, for which one nourishes a curious interest. Is there really anything to justify such curiosity? Is an artist really so unlike an "ordinary" man?

The well-known seventeenth century landscape painter, Jacob van Ruisdael (1629-1682), was born at Haarlem, the son of Isaac van Ruisdael and Maycke Cornelisdochter. Isaac was half an artist, a framemaker and painter, who did not know how to manage money. The family, consequently, were often in great financial difficulties. Nevertheless, Isaac allowed his son to attend the grammar school and cherished a longing to see him become a doctor. But the need to earn his own living at an early age necessitated Jacob's being apprenticed to his uncle Salomon, an artist of considerable merit.

At the age of nineteen Jacob was already master of the Guild of St. Luke, and many a masterpiece of that date shows how well he deserved this distinction.

About 1650 he made a short tour of the west of Germany, and there obtained impressions which are constantly discernible in his work. In 1655, he settled in Amsterdam, and we know little more of his life there than that he remained single and looked after his father with close attachment. He seems to have worked hard, and his works sold regularly. We can gather from the proceeds of these works that he was counted among the most celebrated masters of his day. We may also conclude that he was thrifty, for he managed to save up a small fortune.

Although Van Ruisdael was immersed in his art, the thought of becoming a doctor was still with him. The only thing we know positively is that he took his degree as a doctor of medicine at Caen, in Normandy, in 1676. He was then admitted to the Collegium Medicum at Amsterdam, and seems to have practiced medicine there, although he did not give up painting.

These facts strengthen our belief that Van Ruisdael was of a serious disposition, and this is fully borne out by the impression that his works make upon us. His drawing of an old bridge, in the Fodor Museum at Amsterdam, shows clearly how seriously he went about his work. It is done in black crayon and Chinese ink. Van Ruisdael observes this quaint old bridge with calm, well-considered attention. A solemn air broods over the autumnal loneliness of the landscape. The peacefulness blends well with the artist's reverence for the old brickwork and wood, yet he does not become melancholy. Wisdom is inherent in the drawing, the wisdom of a man who ponders deeply and who finds in nature a rest for his ever-searching spirit.

Sylvan Hills of Skye

AT HALF-PAST four on a dark September morning I made my way from my sleeping-quarters in the shepherd's cottage on the banks of Banachdich burn to Glen Brittle Lodge. . . . I was loath to say good-bye to these kindly Highland folk.

The lorry preceded me up the glen and in the blaze of our headlights we followed the rough road over the moor to Drynoch. The moon was high in the heavens and shed a pale silver light over the dark peaks. My companion in Old Iron was Margaret Birkbeck, a Cumberland girl who had been a member of our climbing party.

Dawn came as we reached the bend in the road above Loch Harport, and here we passed the lorry and waved a last greeting of farewell to our friends. Along the road to Sligachan we caught a glimpse of the rugged peaks of the Pinnacle Ridge backed by a sapphire sky. On the bridge which crosses the Sligachan burn we stopped a moment to take a last look at the Black Cuillin in the pale light of the early morning.

"You are sorry to be leaving them?" said my companion.

"No," I answered; "but I should be sorry if I thought I was never to see them again."

"They are very wonderful hills," she said.

This was the verdict of one who was returning to her beautiful Cumberland home after her first visit to Skye. She lives in the shadow of Skiddaw and for many years has watched the marvellous pageantry of the seasons work its magic on sylvan hills.

Here among these hills of the Western Isles I, too, had seen the same magic wrought. I had seen all these peaks snow-capped and their precipices covered with curtains of blue ice. I had felt the warmth of these hills in the springtime, when their rocks sweltered under the blazing sun and the corries were carpeted with vivid green grass and patterned with flowers. I had seen these sharp peaks washed with midsummer rains and crowned with mist. In this farewell glance I beheld the gabbro spires, blue in the morning light, rising from a purple base of heather slopes. Very soon the autumn tints would be painted over the landscape, the bracken would die and cover the lower hills in a blaze of gold, and the snow would come again. Yet amidst all this changing pageantry the hills remained the same. As I looked towards Sgurr nan Gillean and Am Basteir their graceful shapes were the same as when I had first looked up at them from this spot ten years before. In the intervening years I had climbed over all these summits and ridges and through their lonely corries. I recalled long days with beloved companions and the memories I had stored were very precious.—J. E. B. WRIGHT, in "Mountain Days in the Isle of Skye." (Edinburgh and London: The Moray Press.)

A Wall Between Two Worlds

THE Kingdom of Medea, the future treasure chest of archaeologists and globe-trotters, abuts upon the chief range of the Caucasus, the land of eternal snow. Mountains higher than Mont Blanc rise there which are to this very day without a name, for they are low by comparison with the monarchs of the Caucasus, with Elbruz and Kasbek, and with Ararat, at whose feet, according to the ancient legend, the cradle of humanity lies.

The beauty of the broad stretches of snow is unmeasurable, and indescribable is the clearness of the mountain air. Who has once seen the panorama of the hills, or breathed the magic air of the Caucasus, will always long for it again, for there is no clearer air in the world and no more beautiful mountains. A man's eye may roam unbelievably far in that place. He can see across the whole of the Caucasus from the peak of one moderately high mountain, from the shores of the Black Sea to the gorges of Daghestan, the valleys of Georgia, and the land of the Cossacks. The mountain massifs stand forth nameless and innumerable. And even those that have a name and dwarf the highest peaks in Europe are only known to the specialist. Who has ever heard of the mountains Jimeras-Khokh (the mountain of Homer), Syrkhubar, Tepli, Zmiakomy Khokh, and Palyvter? Unknown and unconquered, they rear from time immemorial their white peaks to heaven, surrounded by mystic legends. No man nor beast has trodden the eternal snow; no sound penetrates the awful silence of the giants. They are mysterious, and overpowering in their gigantic beauty. . . .

No man has yet been successful in becoming master of the mountains. The mountains know how to protect themselves. The gloomy songs, the mad pranks, the amazing people, and the immense mystical silence of the giants still constitutes a wall which separates two worlds—Europe and Asia.

Only in one case did the Caucasus give in. At the point where the mountains cease, a fruitful land begins which was still the home of innumerable races only fifty years ago. Rich villages sheltered a peaceful populace. Today this populace is gone. Innumerable clans and languages have lost their homes. The villages have vanished, and immigrants from the north have occupied the land, but it was not as the result of a conquest. An enormous bloodless migration of races took place here when a million persons left their country about fifty years ago to depart voluntarily into a distant land and merge with a foreign people. The native Caucasian tongues have disappeared.—ESSAD-BEY, in "Twelve Secrets of the Caucasus." (London: Nash & Grayson.)

Hatton
(North Dakota)

ALL that I know of Hatton,
Is that the farmers thereabout
Have grown around their buildings,
Great belts of cottonwood and willow.
The cottonwoods are green waves,
And the willows are white spume,
Breaking coolly
On the wide beach of the prairie.

—PAUL SOUTHWORTH BLISS, in "Spin Dance." (Chicago: Lakeside Press.)

Humility, Gratitude, Employment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A STUDENT of Christian Science, who for some time had been faced with the problem of unemployment, learned a wonderful lesson and reaped a rich blessing through gaining humility and gratitude. Although he had tried many times to find work, he had been unsuccessful. His thought was open to the acceptance of any form of honest employment, full or part time, except in one direction. He knew that it was possible to make a connection with a manufacturing company, but that the work might be monotonous, wearying, and not very remunerative. Having been employed there before, he knew what he might have to contend with if he went back. And so, whenever the thought came to him to return there and apply for work, a feeling of fear and resistance overcame him.

At last, circumstances forced him to go to that company and ask for a job. In the meantime he had sought help from a Christian Science practitioner, who said: "Now you should be willing to go where you can find work. All that I ask you to do, is to overcome your fear and your objection to that place, and God will lead you aright." He said he would try to follow the advice.

A few days later found the young man at work. It was not so disagreeable as he had expected, but he felt that the conditions of the work were unnecessarily tedious and burdensome; consequently, he endeavored to overcome this phase of the problem through his understanding of Christian Science. A statement in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" came to his attention, where Mary Baker Eddy says (pp. 517, 518): "Man is not made to till the soil. His birthright is dominion, not subjection. He is lord of the belief in earth and heaven,—himself subordinate alone to his Maker. This is the Science of being." As he dwelt upon this marvelous declaration of man's birthright as the child of God, he found his thought lifted out of the belief that he was enslaved; and eventually he was given a different job.

But further spiritual footsteps had to be taken. The new work was still regarded by the young man as not offering the opportunities for a fuller expression of what he had to give. This brought a feeling of discontent and impatience. Again he turned to Christian Science, and then, for the first time in this experience, the student really felt grateful that he had a job. He praised God throughout the day. He rejoiced that no matter where he was, or what he was doing, just so long as the work was honest he could be conscious that divine Love is always present, always bestowing upon man goodness and usefulness. What happened? The very next evening he received a telephone call from another company, offering him the best job he had ever had!

The lessons he learned from this experience were profound. In the first place, humility silenced fear, stagnation, and fruitless human planning. He was brought low that he might be exalted. Self-condemnation was nullified, and the burden of condemnation which had oftentimes been imposed by others was lifted. Above all, humility taught him to "let go, and let God," as the saying is.

The second lesson learned from this experience was that true gratitude gives thanks to Spirit and Truth, even when matter and error seem to be presenting their blackest picture. When we are able to praise God for His goodness at a time when His goodness seems to be obscured, then we shall have learned a lesson in counting our blessings.

Christian Science teaches that honest, useful, purposeful employment comes to us as the bestowal of God's blessing and guidance. But that does not mean that a certain material place is selected for a mortal by Deity. God is Spirit, divine Principle, infinite Mind. The real man is always employed and sustained by God; and as we consciously and actively express His divine qualities and ideas, we must inevitably find our right place, for the expression of right ideas brings its own reward.

Christian Science demands that its followers cease fretting about the ways of the world. It emphasizes the importance of seeking "first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness." Students of Christian Science discover that the irresistible power of divine Principle is behind their endeavors only as spiritual ideas are utilized and divine qualities expressed.

Humility and gratitude! Standing on a mountain of stubborn, fearful human will, how foreboding appears the valley of humility below! But standing in the valley of humility, how grand appear the high peaks of spiritual goodness! And how quickly does gratitude lift our thinking to that altitude! In Isaiah we read (40:4, 5), "Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low: and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain: and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Demut, Dankbarkeit, Beschäftigung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EIN Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft, der längere Zeit arbeitslos gewesen war, lernte etwas Wunderbares und erntete dadurch reichen Segen, daß er demütig und dankbar wurde. Obwohl er oft Beschäftigung gesucht hatte, hatte er keinen Erfolg gehabt. Er war bereit, jede Art ehrliche, volle oder nur teilweise Beschäftigung anzunehmen, jedoch mit einer Ausnahme. Er wußte, daß er in einer Fabrik ankommen konnte, daß aber die Arbeit langweilig, ermüdend und schlecht bezahlt sein könnte. Da er schon einmal dort gearbeitet hatte, wußte er, womit er wohl zu kämpfen hätte, falls er zurückginge. Sooft ihm daher der Gedanke kam, dorthin zurückzugehen und sich um Arbeit zu bewerben, übermannten ihn Furcht und Bedenken.

Schließlich zwangen ihn die Umstände, in jener Fabrik um Beschäftigung nachzusuchen. In der Zwischenzeit hatte er einen christlich-wissenschaftlichen Ausüber um Hilfe gebeten, der zu ihm sagte: „Sie sollten bereitwillig dorthin gehen, wo Sie Arbeit finden können. Ich verlange weiter nichts von Ihnen, als daß Sie Ihre Furcht und Ihre Bedenken gegen den Platz überwinden, und Gott wird Sie recht führen". Der Schüler sagte, er werde sich bemühen, den Rat zu befolgen.

Nach einigen Tagen war der junge Mann beschäftigt. Die Arbeit war nicht so unangenehm, wie er erwartet hatte; aber er fand die Arbeitszustände unnötig langweilig und beschwerlich. Er bemühte sich daher, diese Seite der Aufgabe durch sein Verständnis der Christlichen Wissenschaft zu überwinden. Die Stelle in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" fiel ihm auf, wo Mary Baker Eddy schreibt (S. 517,518): „Der Mensch ist nicht dazu geschaffen, den Acker zu bauen. Herrschaft ist sein Geburtsrecht, nicht Unterwerfung. Er ist Herr über die Annahme von Erde und Himmel—allein seinem Schöpfer untertan. Dies ist die Wissenschaft des Seins". Als er über diese wunderbare Erklärung über das Geburtsrecht des Menschen, des Kindes Gottes, nachdachte, fand er sein Denken über die Annahme, daß er geknechtet sei, emporgehoben, und schließlich wurde ihm eine andere Arbeit übertragen.

Aber es mußten noch weitere geistige Schritte unternommen werden. Die neue Arbeit bot dem jungen Mann seiner Ansicht nach immer noch keine Gelegenheit, mehr von dem, was er geben konnte, zum Ausdruck zu bringen. Wieder wandte er sich an die Christliche Wissenschaft, und nun war er zum erstenmal bei diesem Erlebnis wirklich dankbar, daß er überhaupt Arbeit hatte. Den ganzen Tag über pries er Gott. Er freute sich, daß er sich, gleichviel, wo er auch war oder was er auch tat, solange die Arbeit nur ehrlich war, bewußt sein konnte, daß die göttliche Liebe immer gegenwärtig ist und den Menschen immer gut und nützlich macht. Was geschah? Schon am Abend darauf wurde ihm von einem andern Geschäft telephonisch die beste Stellung angeboten, die er je gehabt hatte!

Die Lehren, die er aus diesem Erlebnis zog, waren tiefgründig. In erster Linie brachte Demut Furcht, Stockung und vergebliches menschliches Planen zum Schweigen. Er wurde gedemütigt, daß er erhöht werden konnte. Die Vorwürfe, die er sich gemacht hatte, wurden zunichte gemacht, und die Last der Vorwürfe von seiten anderer wurde von ihm genommen. Demut lehrte ihn vor allem sich ganz auf Gott verlassen.

Die zweite Lehre, die er aus diesem Erlebnis zog, war, daß wahre Dankbarkeit dem Geist und der Wahrheit selbst dann dankt, wenn die Materie und der Irrtum ihr schwärzestes Bild darzubieten scheinen. Wenn wir Gott für Seine Güte zu einer Zeit danken können, wo sie unsichtbar scheint, dann werden wir gelernt haben, unsere Segnungen aufzuzählen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß ehrliche, nützliche, zweckdienliche Arbeit durch Gottes Segen und Führung zu uns kommt. Das bedeutet aber nicht, daß die Gottheit einem Sterblichen einen gewissen materiellen Platz auswählt. Gott ist der Geist, das göttliche Prinzip, das unendliche Gemüt. Der wirkliche Mensch wird immerdar von Gott beschäftigt und erhalten; und wenn wir Seine göttlichen Eigenschaften und Ideen bewußt und wirksam ausdrücken, müssen wir unsern rechten Platz unvermeidlich finden; denn der Ausdruck rechter Ideen trägt seinen eigenen Lohn in sich.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft fordert von ihren Anhängern, daß sie sich über das Vorgehen der Welt nicht mehr aufregen. Sie betont die Wichtigkeit, „am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit" zu trachten. Die Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft entdecken, daß die unwiderstehliche Macht des göttlichen Prinzips ihre Bemühungen nur insoweit unterstützt, wie sie von geistigen Ideen Gebrauch machen und göttliche Eigenschaften ausdrücken.

Demut und Dankbarkeit! Wie unheildrohend erscheint dem menschlichen Willen von einem Berg der Widerspenstigkeit und Furchtsamkeit aus das Tal der Demut! Aber wie erhaben erscheinen vom Talesgrunde der Demut aus die hohen Gipfel geistiger Güte! Und wie schnell hebt Dankbarkeit unser Denken zu jener Höhe empor! Im Buche Jesaja lesen wir (40, 4.5): „Aber Täler sollen erhöht werden, und alle Berge und Hügel sollen erniedrigt werden, und was ungleich ist, soll eben, und was höckericht ist, soll schlicht werden; denn die Herrlichkeit des Herrn soll offenbart werden, und alles Fleisch miteinander wird es sehen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Crows

THE clamorous crows,
Flicked like black rags
Athwart the gusty sky,
Or volleyed like colossal soot
Above the housetops,
Seem maladroit.

Yet these same raucous ones,
Blown down the wind,
Their jetty wings ashine,
Or swooping in descent,
Reveal an unsuspected grace—
Dark things, misunderstood.

DOUGLAS HURN

The Plum Blossoms

OH, FOR a brush which well
could paint the bright plum blossoms
and their sweet smell.

—SHOHU (1521-1600)

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Home Building

A Trip Abroad—Through American Suburbia

A Tuesday Page

Gardening

On Chicago's North Shore

With Names, Architecture, Gardens of Many Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

ENGLAND, France, Switzerland, Italy—along Chicago's "North Shore"! There are fascinating reminders of the Old World in all parts of the United States, if we have the imagination to see them. Old World architecture may be glimpsed in many a New World home, and some of the gardens familiar to Americans might have slipped into suburban United States right out of European settings. The names, too, tossed together in irresponsible confusion, regardless of the location and sort, of the original place. Therefore, won't you come with me this afternoon on a "trip abroad" through some of the villages of Chicago's "North Shore"? If you are an American—perhaps even a Chicagoan—the only passport you need is a readiness to see a section of your own country with a fresh viewpoint. If you come from England or Continental Europe your passport is your interest in learning from your "itinerary" that there is a section of the Middle West bearing such familiar English and Scotch names as Kenilworth and Glencoe, and showing you homes that recall the architecture of houses in various parts of Europe. So, let us provide the trusty "motor car" with "petrol" and be off, following the shore of Lake Michigan, northward.

For Scott's Novel

Kenilworth is named after Scott's novel and many of the streets are named for the various places associated with Sir Walter. This attractive village has a railroad station almost as English in appearance as its name sounds. The only thing I felt really needed to make it truly English in looks was a huge sign with letters larger than on any other sign on the platform, advertising "Bovril." Because of the size and prominence on all English railway station platforms of this advertisement, the name of this beef tea usually deceives Mr. and Mrs. Yank on their first train ride over there. They think it is the name of the town! (Did you?)

The stone in the Kenilworth station has that warm beige tint of the English Cotswold stone. In the summer it is almost covered with Virginia creeper; boxes of bright flowers are at the windows and on the stone walls. We do not go inside the station, but if we should, I would not have been at all surprised to find a "booking office" instead of a ticket office and a "left luggage" instead of a check room.

While on this domestic trip abroad, a Kenilworth (U. S. A.) "Bobby" brings us back to the United States with somewhat of a jerk when he directs us, "Two blocks south and one block east to reach 'War-wick' Road." He might at least have dispensed with the second "w" in pronouncing Warwick since he failed to say—as an English Bobby would probably have said—"Second turning to the right and first turning to the left."

Indians, Not Scottish Clans

Glencoe, that ancient and renowned valley in Scotland, is steeped in legends and history of the Scottish clans. The Glencoe of Chicago's north shore is rich in legends of the American Indian. The red men saw the charm of this beautiful wood atop a high bluff overlooking Lake Michigan long before the white man incorporated it in a village in 1869.

The business district of Lake Forest surrounds a typical English village green. It so truly wafts us over to the "tight little Isle" we can scarcely keep from driving our motor on the left side of the streets radiating from the green. On one side of it is a quaint dry goods store which really should have had "Draper" over the door. This shop is so thoroughly English in outward appearance that I am sure if we should step inside and ask "the shop assistant" for a "reel of cotton" she would straightway hand us a spool of thread.

On the opposite side of the green is another attractive, half timbered shop—this one with a low box hedge in front and with bright flowers at second floor windows. Over the door is "Hardware," which by everything that is consistent with appearances, should have been "Ironmonger." At sight of that American Ironmonger, my thoughts immediately drift back to the wee coal seaport in South Wales in which I had a hut during the war. I was serving there with the American Navy and wanted to make pies for them, but I could find nothing at all like an American pie tin in that Welsh village. A pie, as far as I know, means a deep dish pie in England—really a meat pie. So I had the village Ironmonger make my pie tins for me.

I know of nothing on a tour of the Old World which charms Americans more than thatched cottages. And we may find attractive thatch-roofed houses on our Chicagoland tour of Europe. The American "thatch" is quite expensive and difficult to make, as the wood shingles must be bent and worked with under water to make them curve in a natural way for the edges of the roof. (English thatch might not long survive the harsh American changes of climate.) Although some of these local "thatched" houses are rather mongrel as to type or country they represent; still they are very attractive in their way.

Only two blocks from my home is a house with an overhanging roof and rustic, unpainted balcony that hints charmingly of Switzerland. When we pass that house we can imagine that we see the snow-covered Matterhorn rise majestically back of it. We hear the musical tinkle, tinkle of bells on the goats grazing on the mountainside. The distant yodel of laborers returning from the hayfields is wafted to us. Again, however, we are back with a jolt, for this American yodeling is the fancy siren on a modern, streamline car leaving the garage—a garage which is a part of the house and should really shelter Swiss cows! Such charmingly irresponsible American inconsistency!

An open gate always entices me; I invariably want to pass through it. In a far north suburb we succumb today to the lure of an open gate that has tall, vine-covered posts and a winding road leading into a bewitching wood. Close inside the gate is a small sign saying in fairy-tale style, "To the Garden," and pointing to a shady, green lane. Through a white gate at the end of the lane, we pass directly—into Italy. We are in a beautiful green and white Italian garden. "Straight away" in front of us are green paths bordered with low box hedge, slender clipped trees, dripping fountains, marble statues, huge clusters of white hydrangeas showing above the green borders and grouped in front of a tea house on a terrace. A place of enchantment!

Leading from the main path is a pergola covered with vines and at its end a triptych with a marble madonna in the center and a painted one on each side. At its base, madonna lilies bloom the season through, and a little to one side is an electric candle which burns continuously.

A narrow path through the woods attracts us next, and following it, we come to a kitchen garden. A real English kitchen garden surrounded by a clipped hedge and with flowers bordering the main paths to hide the vegetables back of them.

Once more we are in England on our tour, and as it is time for "tea," let us embark on the journey home. So our "motor" becomes a car, our "petrol" turns into "gas" and we hurry back to the "U. S. A." for "something to EAT." E. M. M.

Upper Left—So This Is England? No, It's an English-Style House in Lake Forest, Ill. A Bit to the South Along Lake Michigan Is Winnetka, Where May Be Seen the French-Style House (Upper Center), the Swedish Farmhouse Type (Second Row, Right) and the English-Style Church (Lower Left). Kenilworth, With Its Streets Named From the Waverley Novels, Has the Quaint Stone Station (Upper Right). The "English" House, With Simulated Thatch Roof (Second Row, Left), Is in Evanston. The Half-Timbered Shops and the Italian Garden Are in Lake Forest

Big Five Perennials

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No matter what the calendar may say, the gardener dates the coming of spring by the opening of the first golden crocus chalice and knows that autumn passes when the last bronze chrysanthemum in the garden has shriveled with heavy frost. The experienced gardener knows a continuous joy between these two events as she looks over the beds and borders and sees the "same dear things in the old familiar places," with a few new varieties added here and there.

The new gardener will study his garden and plan carefully before planting time for a long summer of bloom. In order to have a continuously attractive garden, perennials, of course, must be considered. A good way to start a garden is with the five big perennials: peony and iris for spring, phlox and delphinium for summer and chrysanthemums from September until heavy frost. When plantings of these are made, a garden is well on its way to permanent loveliness.

A good idea is to plant a white peony every six feet or so in the border for accent. Le Cygne, a very fine white, or Festiva Maxima, white with red flecks at the ivory petal tips, are both very effective varieties—the Festiva Maxima is the cheaper variety. An excellent pink peony is Edulis Superba, and Karl Rosenfield is a charming red. The blue-green spears of the barded German iris are a marked contrast to the deeper tones of the spreading peony leaves. Gold Imperial, Snow White and the fragrant lavender Pallida Dalmatica are all delightful varieties. The Japanese types should continue the iris bloom, and there should be a space in every garden for the beauties grown from bulbs—the Dutch, English and Spanish iris.

"Like ladies in their summer frocks"—the phlox, gayest of all the midsummer flowers, is the mainstay of the summer garden. There is the white Miss Linguard, the ivory tone of Mrs. Jenkins, the silver shaded Pastel Pink, the fiery Thor and a host of other triumphant and stimulating colors from which to make a selection. A mass of delphinium hybrids behind the phlox will give distinction and grace to the border.

Among the early maturing varieties of chrysanthemums are the Korean hybrids, Early Bronze, Amber Star and Firebrand. Some of the later blooming ones are Oconto, Buff Beauty and Mrs. H. E. Kidder.

To the big five of the perennial clan the enthusiastic gardener will add many more—edging plants, vines, bulbs; but the garden beginner should always remember perennials are the framework of the flower garden. L. S. M.

Winter Aconite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna, Virginia

ARE all lovers of gardens or rockeries acquainted with that early treasure, the Eranthis, sometimes called Winter Aconite? Eranthis, meaning "flower of spring," follows Lenten roses, the true winter flowers, and makes its appearance two weeks before most of the crocuses.

Although very brave about cold weather, Eranthis is grateful for such friendly aids as a big rock, an overhanging bank, a drooping evergreen or bush, or a shallow hole. These help to keep off the strongest winds, and break the first heat of sun after a freeze. Thriving in borders, under trees or shrubs, or even in grass which is not too heavy, the Eranthis, if given a slight advantage over extreme cold, will reward the gardener, when flowers out of doors are rare, with little colonies of beautiful bright yellow buttercups collared by a frill of leaves. Seeding itself freely, if planted in groups, a wonderful carpet of yellow is spread by Eranthis each spring.

There are several species of Eranthis—natives of Asia. The kind commonly used is Eranthis hyemalis. Fortunately these little tubers are not expensive. Eranthis cilicica, a later variety, costs a little more, while Eranthis tubergeni, a hybrid, being a novelty and therefore more expensive, produces large flowers. Eranthis tubers should be set two inches deep. For unusually early blooming, they may be forced, that is, started indoors or in an easily constructed cold frame. Forced plants must be protected against sudden changes of temperature.

For the person unable to have a garden or rockery but appreciating such loveliness as the Eranthis readily offers, these little tubers fulfill their mission equally well. A bulb pan, or a shallow box, containing a dozen of these tubers will make a most attractive display for the table or window sill.

Whether radiating its brightness indoors or out in the garden or rockery, Eranthis, the "flower of spring," has a message of joy and gladness which all lovers of flowers will understand and appreciate. F. J.

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Hobbies and Hints

The Seeds You Sent for the Drought Areas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Maine

Dear Garden Friends:

In the first place, I must speak about the more-than-generous response from seed savers to the appeal for seeds for drought areas. Even yet, hardly a week passes without a letter from some new friends offering seeds. Before Christmas a great many seeds were sent to one of the workers in the mountain districts of Kentucky. She wrote me saying she was so glad to hear of the project, and that she wished seeds for the women "in the lonely mountain cabins," who greatly desired them, and hoped for a packet for each one. Just before Christmas, another letter from her spoke of starting out with the precious seeds, first for an all-night train ride, then the packages were put into saddle bags on a sure-footed mule, while the worker herself went on "shank's ponies" in heavy boots through the mud. From the generous response to requests for seeds for that district, I am sure that she had the desired "packet for each home." The worker also states that she would like more seeds this fall, as she will be in another district, and seeds are always anxiously looked for and gratefully accepted.

Seeds were also sent to Nebraska, Iowa, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Indiana, many stating they would share with six or seven others. Letters of thanks show how the little kindness is appreciated.

I would also like to tell you about my Garden Notebook. For several years it has proved its workability. When I plant seeds, the date and kind are entered. For instance, in planting my long border, each packet is numbered, and number, variety, source and position are entered in the book as soon as planted. Thus items may read, "No. 12, white delphiniums (Mrs. J., New Jersey); No. 32, California poppies, front of white delphiniums; No. 15, Golden Gleam Nasturtiums (Mrs. S., Calif.), in front of second lilac bush, etc. In case markers are lost or names obliterated, it is easy to find any variety of tiny seedling by that method. If I am planting many seeds unknown to me, I put a well-known kind, such as pansies, columbines or delphiniums, between each new variety, and it is then easy to find the newcomer between the recognized plants.

In my Garden Record (just a common wide hand book, I keep a list of all seeds received from garden friends, with dates of planting and blossoming, the record helping me to plan the blossoming time of different sections of my garden. With any kind of garden, a record is useful, but with a friendship garden, to get the true worth of seed exchange, it is indispensable.

I want to thank all who have sent seeds for distribution. The friendships I am making are more than sufficient compensation for anything I have done, or can do, and I appreciate every letter I have received, also the packets of seeds for my own friendship garden.

May your gardens prosper during this coming summer.

(Mrs.) F. M. H.

If you wish to secure Mrs. H.'s name and address so you may send her some seeds later on, write her a letter and send it to us. We will complete the name and address and forward it.—Editor.

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ELPHINSTONE FLOWER GARDENS
GOUVERNEUR, NEW YORK

To millions of garden lovers Helen Field Fischer is their radio confidante. In the May issue of Better Homes & Gardens, she puts into print the result of her radio experience, analyzing and answering the questions most commonly asked by home gardeners.

Your May GARDEN and HOMEMAKING Questions Answered

THERE is a right and a wrong way to do everything . . even in gardening. Better Homes & Gardens is established to tell the ways which have been found right, by investigation, by experiment and experience. In this May issue, for instance, Fae Huttenlocher tells the right way to transplant seedlings—a small thing perhaps, but to the true lover of the soil, a weighty problem and worthy of one's best attention. This is one of the popular series of stories for beginning gardeners.

The bride-to-be naturally comes in for attention in May . . and Elizabeth MacRae Boykin, under the catchy caption, "A Ring on that Certain Finger," tells a downright practical tale of what's new and necessary and stylish in silverware, bed-and-table linens, bedding and towels. This story really has two sides—one for the budding budget of the newly-wed and the other for the established homemaker.

Anna Joyce Olson, in her regular department, "It's News to Me," tells of a shopping tour to the big city and many and interesting are the "gadgets" she has ferreted out.

Whatever may be your pet interest, the well-balanced fare of Better Homes & Gardens provides many a nugget of information. Are you on good terms with your oven? Do you have the "angel cake" touch? Can you launder shirts for critical males? In the May issue are typical Better Homes & Gardens discussions of those and other genuinely important questions.

Would we could touch on every article in this issue, brimming full of spring vigor and refreshing as a May breeze. But space forbids. Instead, we recommend that you get a copy as soon as you can. Let it speak for itself. You will be a strange home and garden lover indeed if in your first leisurely browsing you don't come across many a page where you will want to stop and enjoy to the full its delicious good fellowship and sound substance.

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BETTER HOMES & GARDENS

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What's Going On In the Arts

"Poverty Is No Crime"

VIRTUES of the Moscow Art Players grow upon the observer with repeated visits to the Shubert Theater. Gradually one becomes acquainted with their individualities, their versatility, their adaptability to the repertory method. This method is that of the Abbey company, of the Moscow Art Theater. A player has his day as a principal, then retires into a minor role the next evening. There are no stars, although natural abilities and intelligent response to direction naturally bring certain artists to the fore pretty regularly.

The artistic value of this system was well illustrated last night in the production of Ostrovsky's "Poverty Is No Crime." The author, a contemporary of Dostoevsky and of Tolstoy, dealt with the old Russian merchant class, presenting frankly its meanness, its stupidity and its vulgarity. He can hardly be ranked as a great playwright. This piece—read in a very poor translation—is dull, obvious and awkward. Yet in performance by this company it is a delight.

These players understand the people, the customs. They clothe the characters with reality, they imbue the songs, the dances, the games, with a naturalistic touch. They convey to us the simple natures of the persons of the play, their weaknesses, their unlovelinesses, their good intentions, their futility, their essential humanity. They make us suffer with them the injustices of the old patriarchal family life, share their simple joys, even believe in the sudden benevolence of the domineering father which had seemed so unconvincing in the study.

The production, staged by Vera Gretch, was perhaps the most enjoyable of the series thus far. The company has given a great deal of pleasure. It has shown what can be done in the theater with intelligence and artistic sincerity. Producers who wonder what is the matter with Broadway drama could learn something by studying the methods of these Muscovites. L. A. S.

Monday Symphony Concert

THE final program of the Monday series of symphony concerts came to an exultant close last night in Symphony Hall with the playing of the Beethoven Fifth Symphony. The opening number was the amusing orchestration by Ravel of his pianoforte suite, "Le Tombeau de Couperin," and for a meaty middle section came the Sibelius Symphony No. 7.

The Ravel was once more revealed as a glittering set of musical trinkets destined to please upon a first hearing, or even a second. As played last night it again disclosed the virtuosity of the orchestra and also found Dr. Koussevitzky allowing speed to becloud his sense of proportion. These little pieces would gain in clarity of out-line if taken at a slightly slower tempo, nor lose any brilliance thereby.

The Sibelius symphony is always a thrilling experience, and the reading last night met all reasonable requirements, with the exception of the Wagnerian brass which Dr. Koussevitzky superimposed upon cellos and basses in what might correspond to a second movement. Dr. Koussevitzky's use of the brass in his orchestra continues to be one of his most vulnerable points for attack, yet despite these excesses, the performance earned the tribute it received. Second movements, however, seemed the most difficult to compass last night, with the more conspicuous slips again occurring in the brass section during the Beethoven symphony; there is always the danger of over-familiarity with which to contend in the performance of the old classics, yet the orchestra deserved the ovation extended it. G. M. S.

Dudley Morris

WITH a little extra neck stretch one may see an interesting exhibition of lithographs and drawings in the lending library of the Old Corner Bookshop on Bromfield Street. Too bad Mr. Morris has not better facilities for display, inasmuch as his work has merit in details which must be seen at close view.

The drawings and prints treat social subject matter, people in everyday life, hurried, crowded, jostled about. Mr. Morris seems sympathetic with the folk he sees on the streets, especially those who work strenuously, or who, for lack of work, beg their keep. Artists have in recent years been drawn more and more into the social stream and they have converted the subjects they observe into expressive forms. The dramatic content has contributed considerably to their pictures. No one can accuse most of the present-day printmakers of aloofness and indifference to social problems. Needless to say, the more brilliant the artist's technique, the more eloquent the ideas he relates.

Goodspeed's

At Goodspeed's Print Shop on Ashburton Place there is a miscellany of prints and paintings. It is a subject display featuring sports, indoor and outdoor, of days gone by. There are some Currier and Ives prints.

A number of pictures of stagecoaches in England illustrate an outmoded means of transportation. Prints of yachting, buffalo hunting, salmon fishing, punt fishing and of earlier games of baseball prove amusing and informing.

Despite new methods in color reproduction, we discover qualities in tone in these early prints which have not been surpassed by our craftsmen today. D. A.

Boston Stage Notes

The next opening scheduled for a Boston stage is that of the new Earl Carroll show, set for Saturday evening, May 4, at the Shubert.

On May 6, at the Colonial, the final production of the American Theater Society-Theater Guild season will be submitted. Entitled "Parade," it is a satirical musical revue by Paul Peters and George Sklar.

The Moscow Art Players continue their repertory season through this week at the Shubert.

Also continuing this week is Tallulah Bankhead in "Something Gay," at the Plymouth.

The Harvard Dramatic Club projects the first American performances of Richard Hughes's "Comedy of Good and Evil" at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, May 3 and 4.

Edouard Du Buron will give a dance recital at the Repertory Theater Thursday evening. Ted Shawn's group will appear in Symphony Hall on the evening of May 3.

The Abbey Theater Players have now definitely set May 27 as the date for the opening of their two-weeks visit to Boston. The theater will again be the Hollis.

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Movie Men Oppose Advertising Films

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—The Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, completing an annual meeting adjourned from March 25, last night voted to make a survey of advertising on the screen. Will H. Hays, president of the organization, declared:

"Much concern is felt over the reports that various projects are now under way, aimed at injecting advertising films into entertainment programs.

"The motion picture theater is and should be reserved exclusively for entertainment. The screen is not a proper medium for advertising, whether this be by direct presentation of outright advertising films, or by some indirect effort to present advertising films under the guise of entertainment."

Aguinaldo Registers To Vote in Plebiscite

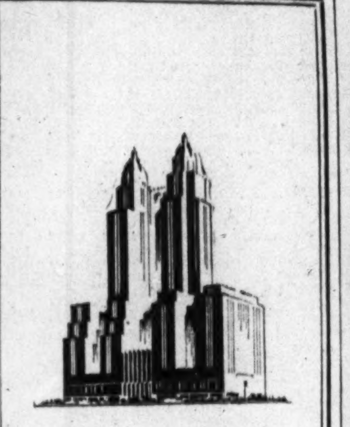
MANILA, P. I., April 23 (AP)—For the first time since the American régime was established in the islands, Emilio Aguinaldo, an outstanding prospect for President of the Philippine Commonwealth, is registered as a voter.

The leader of the 1900 rebellion against the United States gave his age as 66 and explained that he registered to participate in the May 14 plebiscite on the proposed Constitution for the Commonwealth Government, expected to be set up within the year.

Aguinaldo was only 32 when he was captured through a ruse in 1901. Thereafter he took the oath of allegiance to the United States.

"I did it in order to vote on the Constitution," he explained, though he did not make clear whether he would vote for or against the charter.

New York City



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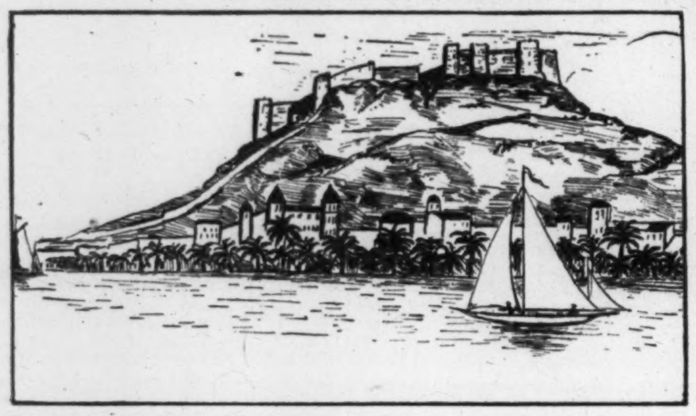

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GIBRALTAR

Listed Stock Quotations • **Stock Market Is Featured by Active Buying of Metal Issues** • Commodity and Money Markets

Leadership Taken By Mining Issues In Stock Market

Railroad Securities Show Firm Tone—Profit-Taking in Some Groups

By Forrest Price

Bullish sentiment still prevails. The stock market today had a metallic ring.

Fact is the metal issues early took the leadership and kept it. The rails also moved forward satisfactorily as did the utilities.

Total transfers amounted to about 1,200,000 shares.

The mining issues were enlivened by bar silver which soared to the highest prices in the last decade both in New York and London. The London price was equivalent to 70¾ cents an ounce. In New York silver for commercial use went up 2¼ cents an ounce to 69⅞ cents.

Declaration of a $2 extra dividend by Dome Mines also contributed to renewed popularity in the metals.

U. S. Smelting advanced more than 3 points. American Smelting rose more than 2 points to a new high. Howe Sound and Cerro de Pasco also were in good demand.

Among the rails to show gains of a point or more were Union Pacific, common and preferred, Delaware & Hudson, Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania Railroad, Louisville & Nashville, Atchison and Atlantic Coast Line.

Advances of 2 points or more were recorded by Great Western Sugar preferred, West Penn Electric A, Case preferred and Associated Drygoods first preferred.

Some profit-taking in stocks showing recent gains was noted, but it was considered of little significance.

A general upward tendency prevailed in a rather broad bond market. Some groups were strong. Success of the First Liberty Loan conversion lent firmness to the U. S. Governments, some of which were quite active. Utilities and rails again were in good demand. Foreign bonds were mixed.

Rains and promises of more rain caused sharp price downturns in Chicago wheat. Other grains followed suit. There was considerable selling in cotton resulting in moderate price declines.

The syndicate offering of $73,000,000 Southern California Edison Co. refunding bonds was a complete success. The bankers announce that the bonds have all been sold and no more are available for allotment on additional dealer subscriptions.

This very large offering of utility bonds is significant of returning confidence in the utilities generally, following their recent disfavor by reason of proposed legislation hostile to them. Opinion is gaining that the bills now before Congress will be toned down considerably before passage.

Silver Prices Boosted To 70¾ Cents in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 23—Another subject agitated financial circles today—the cable announcement that the price of silver had gone to 70¾ cents an ounce in London.

The latest price set for buying silver in the U. S. Treasury was 71 cents, which in turn was a boost in the earlier price in the Government's far-reaching silver-buying program. The Administration is trying to raise the price of silver, and as the world price catches up with the American price the latter has been advanced.

Another spectacular jump in the Treasury rate is considered possible, like that which followed shortly after Mr. Roosevelt's return from Florida.

"I see no alternative but dollar silver," said Alva B. Adams (D), of Colorado, who gave a typical comment from the silver bloc today.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	22	24½	Manhattan	19⅝	21⅝
City	21½	23½	Public	27⅞	29⅞
Commercial	135	145	Trade Bank	11	15
Fifth Av	990	1050	Yorkville	30	40
First, N Y	1550	1600			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	56	60	Fulton	230	260
Banca C I	140	150	Guaranty	256½	268
Bk NY&T	360	375	Irving	13⅝	15⅝
Bronx	3¾	6	Kings Co	1665	1720
Brooklyn	78	85	Law-Tl&G	1	2
Cn Hanover	108½	115	M'facturers	20⅝	22⅝
Chemical	36¾	40	New York	92½	95½
County	40	45	Title Guar	5½	7
Empire	16⅝	19	Unit States	1600	1650

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	30	32	Merchants	335	375
N Shawmut	17	19	Second Nat	101	110

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	41¾	43¾	Harris T&S	190	200
First Nat	90½	94	Northern Tr	413	433

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	49¼	55	Home	29	31
Am Allianc	20	23	North River	23¼	25¼
Gt Americ	21⅝	23⅝	Spgfld Fire	116	126
Hartford	66	70	U S Fire	44¾	50

Dividend Declarations

Company	Div.		Payable	Stock of Record
Accumulated				
Goodyr Tire Cal 7pf	50c		May 1	Apr. 25
Do 7% pf	50c		July 1	June 21
Liquidating				
Detroit Motorbus	10c		May 6	Apr. 20
Regular				
Am Arch Co	25c	Q	June 1	May 20
B'dg Paper M 6 pf	75c	Q	May 1	Apr. 22
Calif Wat S 6pf	$1.50	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Can Hyd-Elec 6pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 1
Clark Equip Co	20c	Q	June 15	May 28
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 15	May 28
Conn L&P 6½pf	$1.62½	Q	June 1	May 15
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	June 1	May 15
Keystone S&W	50c		June 1	May 20
Koloa Sug Co	50c	M	Apr. 30	Apr. 25
Managed Invest	5c	Q	May 15	May 1
Manhattan Shirt	15c	Q	June 1	May 8
Mar Ban full part	15c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Do initial stk	15c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Mich Seamless T	25c		Apr. 5	Mar. 29
Midland Groc 6% pf	$3	S	July 1	June 20
N Eng Grain P	40c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Nineteen Hundrd B	25c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
No RR of NJ 4% gtd	$1	Q	June 1	May 18
Oahu Ry&Land	15c	M	May 15	May 10
Ohio St Life Ins	$2.50	Q	May 31	Apr. 18
Pnomea Sugar Co	20c	M	May 20	May 10

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

[illegible]

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Mixed; metals and rails advance.

Bonds: Improved; carriers edge forward.

Curb: Steady; utilities and specialties higher.

Foreign exchanges: Irregular; silver currencies strong.

Cotton: Steady, May liquidation.

Sugar: Steady; commission house buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Weak; rain prospects.

Corn: Weak with wheat.

Cattle: Mostly steady; top $14.50.

Hogs: Steady; top $9.25.

Foreign

LONDON—A cheerful tone prevailed at the reopening of the stock exchange today. Gilt-edged securities, industrial and gold mining shares showed firmer prices dut to fair support and cheap money, the latter being the chief incentive. Transatlantic issues were active and firm while rubber and oil stocks remained quiet. The market closed firm.

Paris—Prices on the Bourse opened irregular today with rentes declining on news of the delay of the Franco-Russian pact. Metal and rubber shares were strong while industrial issues remained hesitant. The market closed irregular.

Berlin—A holiday mood prevailed on the Boerse today with a very small turnover, and prices declined in most sections with the exception of mining shares.

Cotton Prices Easy

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Cotton was quiet today with prices slightly easier under further near month liquidation and scattered selling. July was ruling around 11.53 in the mid-afternoon with the general list showing net declines of 4 to 7 points.

Great Britain's Pig Iron Output Gains

CLEVELAND, O., April 23—The magazine Steel's London cablegram reports a gain of 3.4 per cent in daily average pig iron output in Great Britain in March, to a total of 553,220 tons; and a fractional increase in steel ingots and castings, to 841,000 tons.

Iron and steel exports and imports also increased moderately.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	1.01⅜	1.01½	.99	.99⅛	—.02⅞
July	1.00¾	1.00¾	.98	.98⅛	—.02⅝
Sept.	1.01¼	1.01¼	.98½	.98⅝	—.02¾
Corn					
May	.90⅜	.90⅜	.88¼	.88⅜	—.01¼
July	.84	.84	.82⅞	.82¾	—.01⅜
Sept.	.79¼	.79¼	.78	.78¼	—.01½
Oats					
May	.50m	.50⅛	.49	.49⅛	—.01¼
July	.43¼	.43⅛	.42	.42	—.01¼
Sept.	.41	.41	.39¾	.39⅞	—.01⅛

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.89½	.88⅞	.88½	—.01⅛
July	.90½	.89⅝	.89½	—.01⅛

Speaks on Industrial Crisis

"The Industrial Crisis in Massachusetts" will be the subject of an address by Hon. Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, when he speaks before the American Institute of Banking, Boston chapter, at its forum meeting next Wednesday, April 24. The dinner, which will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, will be one of the most important events of the year for the A. I. B., and a large attendance is expected.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Wool top futures closed barely steady, unchanged to 5 lower.

	High	Low	Last
May	71.0	71.0	71.0
August	72.4	72.4	71.4b
September	72.7	72.7	71.6b
December	72.0	72.0	72.6b
March	73.0	73.0	72.5b

b—Bid.

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Monday	79.5	95.6	91.3	67.9
Month ago	78.0	92.5	87.3	66.3
Year ago	89.2	90.9	87.0	67.7
1935 high	87.8	95.9	91.3	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Monday	110.0
Month ago	109.8
Year ago	106.0
1935 high 110.3 1935 low	107.9
1934 high 108.3 1934 low	99.1
1928 high 104.4 1932 low	86.8

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	11.45	11.49	11.41	11.44	—.05
July	11.54	11.58	11.50	11.51	—.08
October	11.23	11.27	11.15	11.20	—.07
December	11.31	11.32	11.20	11.28	—.05
January	11.35	11.35	11.31	11.31	—.04

Spots 11.80, off 5 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last
May	6.43	6.43	6.42	6.42
July	6.37	6.37	6.35	6.36
October	6.14	6.14	6.11	6.13
January	6.10	6.10	6.09	6.10

Tone at close steady.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	Last	Net Chg.
June	10.23b	10.16	—.14
September	10.57	10.54	—.06
December	10.96	10.84	—.08

b—Bid.

U. S. Pipe & Foundry

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Earnings of the U. S. Pipe & Foundry Company in the first quarter ran slightly ahead of the like period last year, President Russell stated at the annual stockholders meeting. He predicted a 15 per cent increase in business this year over 1934.

Westinghouse Net Income Supplants Substantial Loss

Earnings Report for First Quarter Shows Good Gain Over Year Ago

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Heavy billings of equipment for railway electrification, a more than seasonal increase in shipments of household appliances, and about $900,000 nonrecurring income, brought Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company net income of $2,326,496 in the first quarter. This compares with a loss of $1,776,152 in the like period last year.

The nonrecurring income consisted of arrears of dividends on the preferred A stock of Radio Corporation of America and profit on the sale of a block of that stock.

A continuance of good business for the second quarter is indicated, but Andrew W. Robertson, chairman of the company, stated that shipments of railway equipment will be in substantially reduced volume after the next few months.

Bookings for the first quarter were 50 per cent ahead of last year, Mr. Robertson reported, and with the exception of the second quarter of 1934 were the highest since the second quarter of 1931.

Decided Downturns In Grain Values

CHICAGO, April 23 (AP)—Wheat prices broke almost three cents today to below a dollar a bushel in a wave of bearishness that accompanied reports of showers and forecasts of additional precipitation in important grain producing areas. The loss carried the market back to the level of 10 days ago.

Other grains followed wheat in the recession, one of the most pronounced price downturns in recent weeks.

Wheat closed 2⅝ to 3¼ cents below yesterday's finish, May 99-99⅛, and corn was 1½ to 2½ off. Oats lost 1⅛-1¾, rye 1¾ to 2, and barley was unchanged to 1 cent off. Provisions were lower with grains.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch.	1⅛%	½%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	¾%	1¼%	1¼%
Bar silver	69⅞c	67⅝c	32¼c
Time loans—60-90 days	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@1
4-6 months	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@1

Bankers Acceptance Market

60-90 days	⅞@⅛	½@¼	⅝@1
4 months	⅞@½	¾@⅝	⅞@¾
5-6 months	½@⅜	1@⅞	1¼@1

London Quotations

Short bills	⅞@⅜	½@⅜	⅞@⅛
3 mos bills	⅞@⅜	⅝@½	½
Bar silver	32⅝d	30{1/16}d	16½d
Bar gold	143s 6d	143s 7d	145s 7d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	1¾@2	2 @2½	1⅞@2¼
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	2½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	2½
Cleveland	2	Copenhagen	2½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	4½
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	5½
Minneapolis	3	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	2½	Oslo	3½
Richmond	3	Paris	2½
San Francisco	2	Prague	3½
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Athens	7	Rome	3
Amsterdam	4½	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Bombay	3½	Tokyo	3.65
Brussels	3	Warsaw	5
Berne	3	Vienna	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.84½	$4.85	$8.2397
Cables	4.85⅛	4.85⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0659¼	.0659	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1694	.1693	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3234	.3235	.3267
Italy—lira	.0827	.0827	.0891
Germany—mark	.4027	.4027	.4033
Holland—florin	.6751	.6747	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2501	.2501	.4537
Norway—krone	.2438	.2407	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2166	.2166	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1366	.1367	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0094	.0094	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1888	.1888	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0418⅛	.0418⅛	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0214⅛	.0214⅛	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2988	.2988	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1892	.1892	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0441	.0441	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0101¼	.0101¼	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0228	.0228	.0298
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.5360	.5275	*
Shanghai—dol	.3975	.3975	*
India—rupee	.3661	.3662	.6180
Japan—yen	.2854	.2855	.8440
Java—florin	.6764	.6760	.6806
Phil Islands—peso	.4988	.4988	.5000
Sts Sttlmts—dol	.5675	.5675	.9613
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3233	.3233	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0815	.0810	.2025
Chile—peso	.0500	.0510	.2060
Peru—sol	.2330	.2290	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8080	.8092	1.7510
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9967	.9962½	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2800	.2800	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 23—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	Apr.22	Apr.20	Apr.19	Apr.18	Apr.17
High	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.6	100.6
Low	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.5
Last	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6

Range since legal devaluation:
High—107.8 Feb. 5, 1934. Low—99.04 Apr. 21, 1934.

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 59.44 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on April 20 was: Receipts, $6,456,549; expenditures, $25,260,913; balance, $2,084,487,682. Customs receipts for the month, $22,031,372. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,041,249,193; expenditures, $5,646,701,601 (including $2,816,666,388 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $2,599,452,408. Gold assets, $8,675,246,786.

Business and Industry

Textile Trade Sees Labor Trouble Unless Washington Acts

Commerce and Finance

Drop in Number Of Strikes Under NRA, Says Survey

Also Fewer Employees Involved, Says Twentieth Century Fund Report

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 23—Both the number of strikes and the number of workers involved have not been nearly as great during the period of the NRA as in some former years, is the conclusion of the Twentieth Century Fund in a study of the role of government in labor relations just made public. In 1929, for example, nearly four times as many employees were on strike as in 1934, it is shown.

While the duration of disputes has declined since 1928, an increase both in number and duration of disputes in the future is predicted by the report unless the guarantees covered in Section 7A of the NIRA and the jurisdiction of government labor boards are clarified and strengthened.

Many Strikes During War

The investigation of the fund does not bear out the contention that "government intervention through Section 7A and the various labor boards has intensified both industrial unrest and the number of strikes." On the contrary, it is pointed out, "statistics show that other periods of economic crises, when there was no such government intervention as existed during the war and the NIRA periods, also generated intense labor unrest which precipitated a large number of strikes."

While the study shows that "the year 1934—the only full year of the NIRA period—shows a decided increase over 1932 both in the number of strikes and the number of workers involved," it also shows that there have been other years of far greater strike activity. The number of disputes in each year from 1916 through 1921—ranging from 2400 to 4500—stood higher than in 1934 when 1742 were recorded.

From the point of view of workers involved the year 1919 was the peak, with 4,160,348 involved—almost four times as many as in 1934 when 1,353,912 employees were involved. The years 1916, 1920 and 1922 all show a larger number involved than in 1934.

Union Recognition

The report contends that union recognition as a principal cause of disputes must have increased considerably judging from the figures of cases handled by the boards. Of the 4227 cases, the primary cause of complaint in 2741 cases was alleged violation of Section 7A, the collective bargaining provision of the recovery law.

"Unless the present confusion on the meaning of Section 7A and over the 'jurisdiction of the various labor boards and their enforcement power is cleared up,'" the study says, "it is likely that the next few years will witness increases in the number of disputes as well as in the number of workers involved. It is probable that the duration of strikes will be prolonged since organized labor may not call off strikers as readily as it did in 1933 and 1934 at the request of either the President or the various labor boards."

Goods Shipment To Southeast Up

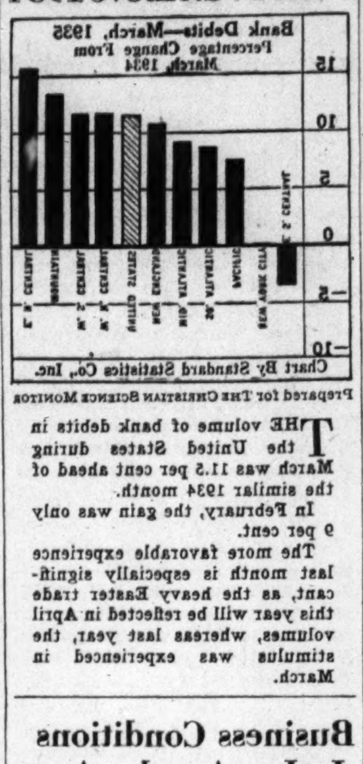
WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Increased freight shipments of manufactured goods from the industrial northeast to the southeast since cotton and tobacco farmers had Agricultural Adjustment Administration money to spend were reported by the AAA.

The survey covered shipments by four "important" southeastern railroads in the years ended June 30, 1933, and June 30, 1934.

Maine showed the greatest percentage of increase in that period, shipping 56,000,000 pounds of manufactured goods to the southeast in the year ended June 30 last as compared with 33,000,000 the previous year.

Pennsylvania was next with a 55.6 per cent increase. Other states showing marked increases included New York, 51 per cent; Ohio, 48 per cent; Michigan, 45 per cent; Wisconsin, 43 per cent; Massachusetts, 40 per cent.

March Bank Debits 11 P. C. Above 1934



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE volume of bank debits in the United States during March was 11.5 per cent ahead of the similar 1934 month.

In February, the gain was only 9 per cent.

The more favorable experience last month is especially significant, as the heavy Easter trade this year will be reflected in April volumes, whereas last year, the stimulus was experienced in March.

Business Conditions In Los Angeles Area Continue to Improve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, April 23—Economic activity during March continued an upward swing evident in the Los Angeles metropolitan area since the beginning of 1935, according to the monthly Southwest Business Review issued by the Chamber of Commerce.

"Very definite gains over the preceding month and encouraging comparisons for the year to date, as compared with 1934, justify the statement that business itself is much better than the sentiment of business men," the report said.

Exports through Los Angeles Harbor totaled $8,000,000 in March—the second best month since the decline in 1930. Other indices were:

"Bank debits for the year to date (March 31) are 12 per cent greater than last year.

"Building permits issued show an increase of 98 per cent over the same month in 1934.

"The industrial employment index for Los Angeles is running six points ahead of last year."

Southern California crop conditions continue to be exceptionally favorable. Excellent range conditions and rising meat prices have improved the livestock situation.

Industrial development, according to the Review, was featured by expansion of several local manufacturers who increased the size of their factories.

Radio Corporation of America has announced that it will undertake one of the largest expansion programs under way locally with the initial expenditure of $500,000 for a short-wave communication station at Huntington Beach.

Unemployment Off 1.3 Per Cent In Month of March

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 23—Figures for unemployment in March totaled 9,760,000, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. This is a drop of 125,000 or 1.3 per cent from the preceding month, but an increase of 366,000 or 3.9 per cent over March, 1934.

From February to March, 1935, the decreases in unemployment, by industrial groups, were; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 164,000; transportation, 12,000; miscellaneous industries, 4000, and domestic and personal service, 1000. Unemployment in trade showed an increase of 16,000; and mining, 14,000.

Compared with March, 1934, unemployment in March, 1935, declined 2.3 per cent in mining; 0.9 per cent in manufacturing and mechanical industries; and 0.8 per cent in domestic and personal service. In transportation, however, unemployment rose 4.8 per cent; in trade, 2.5 per cent; and in miscellaneous industries, 0.8 per cent. The Conference Board's allowance of 321,000 for the net annual increase of gainful workers available for employment brought the estimate of total unemployment above the figure for March, 1934.

Erosion Uncovers Fabulously Rich Gold Vein in Famed 'Chinese Camp'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SONORA, Calif., April 23—Chinese Camp, made famous in the tales of Mark Twain, may again become an important mining center, as a result of a recent discovery of a new vein of fabulously rich gold ore.

This new ledge was found by an Indian, and assays $74 a ton on the surface, and 10 feet down it is declared to yield $750 a ton.

Mining experts believe that if the ledge holds out it will be one of the biggest strikes in history. It was uncovered near the famous Shawmut-Eagle Mine, which was reopened a few months ago after years of idleness. Erosion caused by recent heavy rainstorms is credited with bringing this new ledge to view.

The Chinese Camp "diggin's" have had a varied history. As far back as the middle fifties, the camp was abandoned, because it was felt that the area was exhausted as far as rich ore was concerned. Only Chinese prospectors hung on in the hope of making a new strike. They, too, left after a few years, and it was not until 1871 that the camp took on a new lease of life. In this year, the Shawmut Mine opened up, and for years was the biggest producer of low-grade ore in the State. But in 1922, after a cave-in, the mine was abandoned.

Last fall the mine was reopened by a syndicate headed by A. W. Ellis of Los Angeles. It was while making an inspection of the mine that Mr. Ellis was approached by an Indian.

"Me find something," the Indian said. "Me take half, you half."

Two men were sent with him to investigate. They came back and reported that he had found a new gold mine. It was sticking out from a hillside, they said, from which large amounts of earth had been washed away by heavy rain, disclosing a rock ledge that had never been visible before.

American Water Works Co. Has Heavy Tax Increases

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 23—At the annual meeting of American Water Works and Electric Company held at the company's offices, H. Hobart Porter, president of the company, read a statement to stockholders which emphasized the heavy increase in taxes.

"Total taxes are equivalent to $2.94 a share on the common stock while share earnings amount to $1.03 a share. Increase in all taxation for the year 1934 amounted to $1,177,000 which is equivalent to 67c a share on the common stock," Mr. Porter said.

Bar Silver Price Rises to Highest Point in 10 Years

Up 2¼ Cents an Oz. in Day—Nears Figure Treasury Is Paying Mines

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—The world price of bar silver shot up close to the price which the United States Treasury is paying American mines for new metal today.

This led to expectations in Wall Street that another step-up in the Treasury's price might be announced shortly.

The price for foreign bar silver for commercial use was fixed in New York at 69⅞ cents, up 2¼ cents from yesterday.

This was the highest price in 10 years, and compared with the Treasury's price fixed April 11 of 71.11 cents. It was recalled in Wall Street silver circles that at that time, Senator Pittman of Nevada, one of the leaders in developing the Administration's silver program, had predicted that the world price would be lifted in orderly fashion to $1.29 an ounce, the old statutory coinage price in the United States.

The rise in New York today was preceded by a sharp advance in London on the resumption of dealings there after the Easter holidays. On the basis of the early rate for sterling exchange, the London price was equivalent to 70.75 cents, or somewhat above the price fixed later in New York. Silver futures in Montreal ran up sharply, but had reacted somewhat before the New York price was fixed.

The Treasury's latest advance in its price to American mines came after the world price had risen close to it, and silver circles expect the Treasury will continue to keep that price somewhat above the world price. The Treasury's advance to 71.11 cents was from a price of 64.64 cents which had been fixed in December of 1933.

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Senator Adams, (D-Colo) commenting today on the climb in the London silver price to 70.75 cents an ounce, said:

"I don't see any escape from dollar silver. The demand is in excess of the floating supply."

Questioned by reporters about the possibility of another increase in the federal price for domestic silver, Secretary Morgenthau replied "don't bet any money on what we do."

Nonferrous Metals Very Active Under Advancing Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 23—The nonferrous metals have been extremely active. It was announced during the past week that zinc sales for the preceding week had been 12,000 tons, the best for a week since January, 1930. Lead sales for the same week were nearly 8000 tons, which is the largest so far this year. Domestic copper sales so far in April have been 18,000 tons which is about on a level with March.

The price of zinc has been advanced to 4.10 cents a pound, East St. Louis, which represents a rise of $4 a ton in this price movement. Lead was marked up $1 a ton at the start of the week to the levels of 3.70 to 3.75 cents a pound, New York, and 3.55 cents East St. Louis.

The European copper price adhered to about 7⅛ cents a pound all week and sales were moderately active. The world's supply of refined copper increased over 7000 tons during March, but stocks in North and South America declined over 30,000 tons during the month.

Silver prices were inclined to react somewhat during the week, the closing New York quotation becoming 67⅝ cents an ounce as against 68⅜ cents at the recent high.

May Bond Maturities Total $110,324,400

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 23—Total of all corporate bond maturities in May will be $110,324,400, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York. The number of bonds and notes making up the total is 155, of which 19 amount to $1,000,000 or more, as follows:

May 1	
Boston & Albany RR Imp Deb 4s	$2,000,000
Boston Elevated Rys Deb 4s	8,500,000
Canadian National Rys Eq "E" 7s	12,355,000
Canadian National Rys Eq "J" 4½s	1,000,000
Canadian National Rys Eq "K" 5s	1,200,000
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry Eq 4½s	1,320,000
Cleveland & Marietta Ry 1st 4½s	1,076,000
Colorado & Southern Ry Ref 4½s	28,452,900
Goebel (Adolph) Inc 6½s, Notes A	2,250,000
Hotchkiss Redwood Co 1st 6s	1,000,000
Illinois Central RR Eq Tr "I" 5s	1,273,000
Municipal Gas Co (Tex) 1st A 6s	1,850,000
New York Central RR Co Conv 6s	12,060,200
Northwestern Electric Co 1st 6s	6,886,000
Savannah & Atl Ry Co 1st Cons Conv 6s	2,500,000
Southern Pacific Co Eq Tr "G" 5s	1,176,000
Van Sweringen 6% Notes	1,213,000
May 15	
New York Central Lines Eq Tr 4½s	$1,500,000
Penna RR Co Eq Tr "D" 4½s	1,310,000

April maturities amounted to $38,656,933 and the 138 issues and portions of issues falling due in June total $58,009,900.

Chadwick-Hoskins Shuts Down Two Textile Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 23—Heralded as symptomatic of the chaos that has overtaken the textile industry in America by reason of continued high operating costs and diminished consumption of goods, is the announcement made by President B. B. Gossett of the Chadwick-Hoskins chain of plants that two units of this system are at once to be closed indefinitely, affecting 650 employes.

The announcement was accompanied by a statement from President Gossett in which he takes Secretary Wallace of the President's Cabinet to task for his insistence that the cotton processing tax be continued.

Oil Trade, Well Prepared, Faces Season of Highest Consumption

Crude and Gasoline Markets Comparatively Stable, Price-Cutting Subsides, 'Hot Oil' Production Curbed—Some Look for Record Sales in 1935

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—The petroleum industry, emerging from chaotic conditions in production and distribution fields, is facing the summer season of rising consumption in what analysts declare is the best condition of recent years.

The breakdown in production control, with the upset of federal regulation by the Supreme Court, and retail price wars have faded into the past.

The trade is pointing today to the comparative stability of both crude and retail prices as an outstanding condition on the credit side of the ledger.

Marketing agreements recently completed have broken down only in isolated areas, and informed oil men say there is no present indication that the once baneful price cutting is likely to spread in the retail gas field.

May See Record Sales

There has been a recent trend of rising prices to the consumer which the dealers say puts the figure back to normal and in line with the crude price of $1 a barrel.

The $1-a-barrel figure has been maintained for 19 months, although at one time last winter it appeared it would break because of widespread price wars among retail distributors with major companies and independents on opposite sides of the battle line. Another unsettling factor, production of "hot oil," has been curbed to a degree by interindustry regulation and by the states.

On the present dollar crude basis, tank wagon prices are only a fraction below the parity suggested as a standard in the oil code, and some oil men believe eventual parity will be established between crude, tank and retail prices.

The public has turned into the season of highest sales this month, and some market analysts anticipate total 1935 volume of sales surpassing the high 1934 peak.

Operating Costs Higher

First quarter sales this year, however, were somewhat below the 1934 total, and another factor not so heartening has been the increase in operating costs so far this year over 1934. It has been pointed out that rising costs, due to advancing wages in some companies and a general expense increase, started in 1934, a year during which most companies reported favorable operations.

Oil men are looking into the future to determine what effect the low condition of current stocks of oil will have on operations and profits.

The aggregate amount of oil stored above ground is the lowest in eight years. As of March 1, 1935, the total of all oils was 568,300,000 barrels, compared with 593,764,000 barrels a year ago. The 1929 peak was 689,416,000 barrels.

As a result of the low stocks, drilling operations have increased recently, and the pick-up in retail sales of gasoline has caused refiners to call on reserve stocks in some instances.

News Notes—Poland

(Selected from reports by Monitor correspondents and Government surveys)

Glass Industry—The glass industry of Poland made considerable progress during 1934, according to the U. S. Commercial Attaché at Warsaw. Production advanced from a total of 59,961 tons, valued at 35,000,000 zlotys in 1933 to 64,380 tons valued at 35,300,000 zlotys in 1934. (Value of zloty in 1934, 19 cents; in 1933, 14 cents). Production classifications included table glassware, bottles and flat glass. There was a marked drop in production of bottles during the year.

Foreign Trade—Poland's imports for the entire year of 1934 totaled 797,000,000 zlotys, and exports 975,000,000 zlotys with a favorable trade balance for Poland of 178,000,000 zlotys as against 132,000,000 in 1933, says the Survey of Poland.

Tanning Industry—Appreciable improvement in Poland's tanning industry is revealed in a Commerce Department report. Local tanners report that their sales in the third quarter of 1934 were notably in excess of the like period of 1933. Poland's production of leather during 1934 is estimated to have been approximately 10 per cent higher than in the preceding year. Because of the expansion in domestic leather production, imports of hides and skins into Poland have shown a substantial increase. During the first nine months of 1934, receipts of such items increased to 17,628 metric tons compared with 13,320 tons in the like period of 1933.

Industrial Production—Poland's industrial production index increased from 59.6 in January to 62.4 in February (1928 equals 100), and is nearly 3 per cent above that of February last year. Wholesale prices declined from 52.9 in January to 52.2 in February and are considerably below those of a year ago.

Imports and Exports—Poland's imports for January totaled 63,914,000 zlotys and exports 68,517,000 zlotys, giving a favorable balance of 4,503,000 zlotys, according to Commerce Reports. Imports for the first two months of 1935 were valued at 125,852,000 zlotys, an increase of 4 per cent over the like period of 1934, while exports were valued at 146,808,000 zlotys, a decrease of 2 per cent.

1935 Crop Estimate—According to the Survey of Poland, publication of the American Polish Chamber of Commerce, estimated crop yield for 1935, in thousands of quintals, (quintal equals 220 pounds), wheat 20,803.9; rye 64,630.6; barley 14,526.1; oats 25,507.3; potatoes 334,704.2. As compared with 1933, the harvest of 1934 was 4.3 per cent lower in oats; 18.1 per cent higher in potatoes.

Potato Production—Poland stands second in the European 1934 production of potatoes, with 318,000,000 quintals to its credit, while Germany is first with 467,000,000 quintals, says the Survey of Poland. During the past year, Polish potato growing increased more than 12 per cent.

Artificial Silk Industry—According to information furnished by the Polish Chemical Association, the output of artificial silk manufacturers in Poland rose from 3,650,000 kilograms in 1933 to 4,390,000 in 1934, or nearly 20 per cent. The three manufacturing plants in Poland are able to satisfy all domestic requirements. Exports of this commodity dropped considerably because of Japanese competition, but, on the whole, the artificial silk industry in Poland has shown excellent progress during 1934.

Cotton Port of Gdynia—The development of Gdynia as Poland's cotton port is making remarkable progress, says a report published by the American Polish Chamber of Commerce. The average monthly cargo of incoming American cotton is now 20,000 bales. Part of that shipment goes direct to Lodz and a part is generally placed in consignment warehouses or goes in transit to Czechoslovakia and other Baltic countries. The March, 1935, goods turnover at Gdynia reached 741,000 tons, which is 41,000 tons higher than that reported in November, 1934. The February turnover was 485,000 tons.

Electric Trains—In modernizing its passenger railway service, the Ministry of Railways in Poland is introducing electric traction cars between Krakow-Zakopane, Krakow-Wieliczka, Krakow-Katowice; Gdynia-Hel, Warsaw-Lodz. Electric cars in Poland are in their experimental stages, but the development of such service is expected to be rapid. Even narrow-gauge railway tracks connecting various boroughs and towns with the main trunk lines will also be serviced by electric cars.

Phosphates for Poland—Poland is using large quantities of phosphates, says the Survey of Poland. In March three ships from Soviet Russia arrived in Gdynia bringing 11,850 tons of phosphates from Murmansk, with a fourth ship following with another load of 4500 tons. A Swedish ship also brought 1981 tons from the Port of Banne, Algeria. It is expected that during the current year Polish imports of phosphates will establish a record.

New Motorships—The new motorship Pilsudski of the Gdynia America Line, launched last December at the Monfalcone Shipyards, will be put into service in August, says the Survey of Poland. The following February the sister ship Batory is expected to start on her maiden voyage. Both ships will average 18 knots and each will carry 760 passengers. The ships will carry modern radio equipment.

Butter Exports—Poland exported 4400 tons of butter in 1934, compared with 1600 tons in 1933. During January of this year Poland exported 130 tons of butter, all of which was shipped to England. In February about 180 tons were exported, a part of the shipment this time going to other countries besides England.

No Inflation Coming, Asserts Congressman

EDGEWATER PARK, Miss., April 23 (AP) — Representative Henry Steagall, of Alabama, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, today told the Louisiana Bankers Association's annual convention here that "there will be no inflation."

He declared that the country is "on the upgrade and going strong," and predicted President Roosevelt's re-election.

So. Carolina Refinances Bond Issue at 3½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Gov. Olin D. Johnston has signed a legislative act authorizing the refinancing of $4,200,000 in state bonds at 3½ per cent instead of 4 per cent interest, the new bonds to be sold late this month.

The new issue will mature serially over a 15-year period, beginning in 1941. It replaces bonds issued in 1912 for debts dating back to 1792.

Wage Cuts Loom In New England Textile Industry

Further Shutdowns Also in Prospect Unless Federal Action Develops

By A. A. Talmadge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 23—The shadow of a wage readjustment, downward, became more tangible in the New England cotton textile industry this week, but has not yet taken form in definite action. It has been greatly feared by New England textile labor men ever since the industry began to clamor to Washington for emergency relief from its acutely heavy burdens.

Reports from several quarters in the New England section of the industry this week indicated that there have been informal negotiations in some of the individual plants relative to labor costs and the necessity of reducing prices further to get sufficient orders to avoid an indefinite shutdown.

Some Mills Want to Wait

The places where the question has been brought up have been chiefly in mills which play a lone hand, and usually they have also been mills where the alternative of liquidation is plainly in the background.

In more than one instance strong efforts are being made by other cotton manufacturers to have the wage question held in abeyance until the Washington authorities could have fair opportunity to extend the industry the relief it has been seeking. It has been pointed out that the special cabinet committee named at the close of last week by President Roosevelt to make quick investigation of the textile emergency is promptly getting into action, and there is real possibility of constructive action which will so alter the textile situation there may no longer be any necessity for wage readjustment.

Secretary Henry A. Wallace's attempt to shame New England out of its opposition to the cotton processing tax backfired so seriously, and created so much indignation against him in New England textile communities, that Democratic political scouts have been sending urgent messages to the party headquarters pointing out that President Roosevelt's personal popularity is being seriously injured throughout this section.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the great Amoskeag Company, the largest single cotton textile plant in New England, took place during the week. It served to set at rest for the present the rumors that this huge enterprise was about to liquidate. It was also marked by significant observations by Frederick C. Dumaine, treasurer, who attributed the desperate plight of the New England section of the industry to two chief causes: (a) uncontrolled and excessive production, beyond the current market demand for goods; and (b) too large a spread between New England mill wages and those paid by competitive mills in the South.

Co-operative equalizing action through code changes and code enforcement was the remedy suggested for the wage problem, and a possible limitation of mill operations throughout the industry to a single shift of 40 hours was the suggested remedy for the excessive production situation.

The cotton processing tax was characterized by Mr. Dumaine as a serious burden for the industry to carry and a brake on cotton goods consumption.

Japan to Restrict Exports

Possible solution of the problem of Japanese imports of cotton textiles appeared from a new quarter this week as the Japanese textile manufacturers themselves moved to voluntarily restrict cotton goods exports to the United States. The Japanese Government already has authority to regulate or restrict exports to any particular part of the world markets.

President Roosevelt, meanwhile, has revised his previously expressed ideas that the Japanese imports were insignificant because they comprised less than one per cent of the total volume of cotton goods produced in the United States annually. He has found that most of the Japanese merchandise sent to America recently has been bleached goods made of reasonably fine carded yarns. He has also found that the current rate of importations from Japan constitutes approximately 30 per cent of the present American production of comparable goods, and the Japanese prices were so much lower than American prices that the domestic goods had little or no competitive chance. Accordingly, the tariff commission has been ordered to investigate immediately and report as soon as possible.

In spite of the furore and intense public attention on the distressed plight of the cotton mills, the cotton gray goods markets this week continued the spurt of activity which took place the previous week. Prices held firm and in some cases advanced further as heavy trading continued in the print cloth constructions, in some of the sheetings and in the various types of broadcloths and the lawns. Total sales for the week were estimated at very slightly under the current week's production.

Finished goods trading stood up well under the advance in percale prices announced the previous week. As a result, good sales of goods were made during the week for deliveries through the balance of the first half of the year. Bag manufacturers also bought sheetings in large quantity and there was good sized trading in narrow print cloths. Colored goods moved up as some of the well-known lines of denims were repriced, and quotations were moved up on popular priced overalls.

In fine goods markets, the trading in combed lawns and broadcloths comprised most of the volume activity of the week.

Put on FDIC Board

© Bachrach

Phillips Lee Goldsborough

Former United States Senator From Maryland, Now Appointed to Board of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

President Nominates P. L. Goldsborough As FDIC Board Member

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated Phillips Lee Goldsborough, former Senator of Maryland, to a Republican place on the board of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Mr. Goldsborough will succeed E. G. Bennett of Ogden, Utah, whose resignation was tendered last May to be accepted when his successor was appointed.

Under law the corporation's directorship is made up of two Democratic members and one Republican. The chairman is a Democrat.

It is understood Mr. Goldsborough was indorsed by virtually all the Republican Senators who requested the President to make the appointment.

Mr. Bennett's resignation was prompted by the fact that Marriner S. Eccles, his business associate, also was called to Washington as a special assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, and later was named as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

Chicago's Retail Trade Shows Good Gains During Week

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 23—Retail activity in Chicago during the past week received a boost from nice weather and a last minute Easter shopping rush, and sales advanced well ahead of the like week of a year ago, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

While a general air of pessimism prevailed earlier in the week due to the continued cold spell, a later upward jump in the mercury brought buyers into the market in satisfactory numbers with buying covering all lines of seasonal offerings.

In like fashion, wholesalers reported an increased interest in the demand for summer wares. Early shipments are said to be well up to last year's mark.

Industrial production and pay rolls are holding up much better than had ben anticipated, with a more general feeling that there may be a continued upward spurt during the next six weeks.

One of the most healthy signs of the week was a building boom in several of the suburbs. While nothing like the activity of pre-depression years, the tendency toward new residential construction in many communities is far ahead of that of 1933 and 1934.

Public utilities are holding their gains. Sales of new automobiles are also continuing at marks far ahead of those of 1934.

Refined Sugar Price Advanced 20 Points

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Leading refiners in the New York metropolitan zone and near-by eastern territory have announced an advance in refined sugar from 4.90 cents to 5.10 cents a pound, less the usual trade discounts.

This establishes the commodity at the highest level since June 2, 1930, although the price at that time did not reflect a processing tax now in effect, amounting to slightly more than ½ cent a pound.

The advance, it was said in trade circles, was based on recent sharp increase in raw sugar costs.

Automobile Outlook Is Good in Netherland India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATAVIA—Favorable modification of the motor tax system, and improved economic conditions in Netherland India, augur well for improved sales of motor vehicles in that market, according to a dispatch from United States Trade Commissioner C. Grant Isaacs. An American assembly plant, located in Batavia, expects an increase of 20 per cent in the 1935 passenger car sales over the year previous.

Passenger cars henceforth will be assessed in Netherland India at varying rate on a weight basis and gasoline cars are only assessed if they weigh 3500 kilograms or more, which means that cars for private use will escape the tax.

Imports of passenger cars into Netherland India in 1934 totaled 1943 units, of which American makes accounted for 879 units or 45 per cent. Imports of trucks and truck chassis totaled 1564 units, of which the United States accounted for 657 or 42 per cent. Imports of accessories and parts during 1934 were valued at 683,984 florins ($458,270), the share of the United States approximating 40 per cent.

Zinc Import Duty By Britain Factor In Market Decline

Expert Says 11 P. C. Rise in Sales Not Reflected in Price of Metal

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 23 (AP)—O. W. Roskill of London, addressing the seventeenth annual meeting of the American Zinc Institute, named the method of operation of the British import duty and the fears as to the future of the international cartel as the two factors "mainly responsible" for the low average price of the metal during 1934.

"The improvement in the statistical position of the zinc industry, which I noted last year, continued throughout 1934," Mr. Roskill said, "but it is hardly necessary to point out that this improvement was not reflected in a rise in the price of the metal."

The fears as to the future of the cartel, he said, "turned out to be fully justified when the latter was not renewed at the end of the year."

Mr. Roskill reviewed the 1934 world production and consumption of zinch, stating that production last year totaled 1,174,956 metric tons, an increase of 19.3 per cent as compared with 1933.

Production increased in almost all the important producing countries, the largest increases being in Canada (47 per cent), Germany (43.3 per cent), and Belgium (27.2 per cent).

World consumption, he said, is estimated at 1,120,000 metric tons for 1934, an increase of 11 per cent over the previous year. Apart from the United States, the chief increase were Great Britain (36 per cent), and Germany (8 per cent), while consumption in France showed a slight decrease.

The improvement is expected to continue in both Great Britain and Germany in 1935, said Mr. Roskill, "though in the case of Germany the advantages to producers in other countries will be nullified by the increasing German production."

The improvement in consumption, he said, was mainly due to increased demand for brass, zinc oxide and zinc sheets, while the demand for galvanizing remained depressed during the greater part of the year.

"The chief difficulties which the cartel had to face during 1934," said Mr. Roskill, "were the expanding production in Germany, increasing overproduction under fines and the opposition of several of its members to the policy of allowing such overproduction.

"The last point was in fact a symptom of the growing divergence between the interests of the various producers which was caused by the difference in real return to producers in countries with depreciated currencies from that to producers in gold standard countries.

"The cartel had, however, overcome similar difficulties in the past and if it had not been for the British duty a solution would probably have been found at the end of last year."

Mr. Roskill said attempts to renew the cartel are not likely to be resumed until some modification of the British tariff has been introduced.

Former Steel Head Is Paid Big Salary

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—The Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh reported today to the Securities Commission that it has paid $1,250,000 in salary and bonus in the last five years to George Gordon Crawford, its former president.

The report, filed in connection with the company's application for permanent listing of its securities on the New York and Pittsburgh stock exchanges, said Mr. Crawford was paid a salary of $100,000 and a minimum bonus of $150,000 a year under a contract. The last payment was made in January, 1935.

The contract was not renewed, the company said, and Mr. Crawford has severed all relationship with the company.

The company did not report the salaries of its present top officials, sending them in a sealed envelope to the commission. It said, however, that eight officers, not named, received $159,940 and eight employees, also not named, who each received more than $20,000, received a total of $215,422.

Dominion Stores, Limited: Major salaries: Morley Smith, Toronto, Canada, president, $20,000; W. F. Stewart, Toronto, vice-president, $6375. Morley Smith held 1326 shares of the company's common, and John B. Jameson, Concord, N. H., director, 3675.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	May 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	May 15
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Cambridge Savings Bank	May 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	May 1
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 4
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 28

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

How a Restless Village Grew Content to Stay Home

Parents—Teachers
Students

—A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page—

It Ceased Yearning for Towns

And Found Itself—Due to Sawston Village College

By Phyllis Lovell

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE there is a school to which, should you live in its neighborhood, you may go when you are 11 years old, and at which you may stay—but there is no limit to the time you may stay. So long as you care to tramp the long flat roads and face into the keen winds which sweep over the plowed fields and low-clipped hedges of that part of the country, you may remain a scholar of that school.

From all over England, and from far beyond it, educators and economists and social workers have come to visit Sawston Village College since the time—rather more than three years ago now—when Mr. Henry Morris and his friends of the Cambridgeshire Education Committee set its foundation stone in the soil, and well-wishers (the Carnegie Trustees had a good deal to do with it) began to pour into its coffers the necessary funds for building.

Answering the Riddle

They have come not because the college is bigger or more imposing than other colleges (it is neither of these things), but because it offers, and in a very practical way, the answer to a riddle which has been worrying them for quite a considerable time—the riddle of what to do with a countryside which is restless to approximate itself to the cultural and social ways of the towns, and does not know how to do it.

Sawston Village College begins with the child of 11. To the child of 11, the college is a school to which he rides, free of charge, in a motor charabanc, or on a bicycle, or to which he walks on his feet if he lives near enough. It is a school which instructs him in the three R's and in such matters as history and geography and literature—as other schools instruct other children—but which carries him on to do further things, clever things with his hands, to work in a splendidly equipped mechanics' shop, in an equally splendidly equipped laboratory. To learn how to cook a dinner, or how to turn wood upon a lathe. To be able to throw the shuttle of a hand-weaver's loom, or to stitch dexterously the pattern of an exquisite embroidery. To know what to do in a garden as the seasons go by.

By the time the child of 11 has become the child of 14 and, in the usual course of events, might be leaving school, his interests are too keenly aroused to allow of a complete parting of the ways. The necessity of earning a living may demand most of his day, but the evening is still to his hand and college is open every evening after ordinary school hours are over, with the mechanics' shop and the laboratory and the crafts room and all the rest of it as readily accessible as they have always been. And then, in a wing which is set apart for adult—or, as they call it at Sawston, "senior"—education and which is furnished in a manner wholly different from the furnishing of the ordinary school building; lectures and debates, sports clubs, and music, and drama, and dancing, and a fine lending library are his for the asking.

Nor is this all. More than an educational interest surrounds the college. Its rooms have come to provide a home for almost every activity in all the various villages, from that of the Juvenile Employment Insurance Committee and the Public Health Committee to that of the local committee of the Boy Scouts. The members of the Women's Institute meet there. So do the members of the British Legion, and the members of the League of Nations Union, and the members of the local football and cricket clubs. In its great hall the members of a flourishing dramatic society and of a flourishing choral society give their performances, while, every Saturday night, anybody and everybody comes together there or on the lawn outside to join in dancing the week out.

In England, the countryside, if it does not happen to lie near Sawston, is, on the whole, unable to meet its own cultural requirements. The interests and satisfactions which belonged to it in the old feudal days of the manors have deserted it. It has suffered from poor housing; suffered from poor education—50 children of all ages from 3 to 14 huddled, as often as not, into two rooms; suffered, and perhaps more devastatingly than in any other way, from being forced into that irritating occupation of watching from afar the life of cities which seem more absorbing than its own life.

And, on the whole, it has done little, save to drift toward the towns and to drift rather disappointedly back again, to better itself. It has not recognized, as Mr. Henry Morris says it ought to have recognized, the glorious promise of itself, quite apart from the towns. It has not perceived how, in an age of "machine-given spare time," it will be to itself, with all its cultural potentialities, that ultimately men will turn.

Cultural Awakening

Yet in the recognition of such things the riddle of the countryside will be answered. According to Mr. Henry Morris and his friends, it is in waking the countryside to perceive the cultural part it must get ready to play in the newly developing scheme of things that the riddle will be answered. In showing the countryside that, where a solitary village may be socially and economically inadequate to meet the demands of such cultural preparation, a group of villages may provide a wholly satisfactory unit, it will be answered. In teaching the countryside to seize upon the advantages of modern transport for the binding of multiple village activities; in explaining to the countryside the art of convincing County Councils of the utility of village amalgamation as providing an economical base for the easy working of those activities, educational, hygienic, social and economic, for which County Councils are the responsible authorities under the state. It will be answered in all these ways.

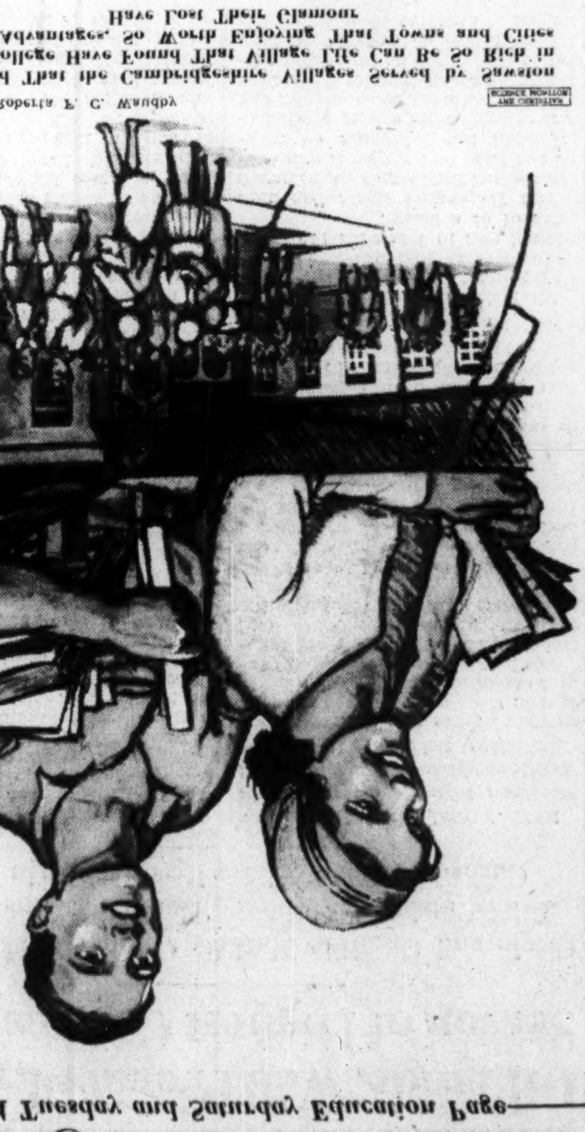
And Sawston Village College is demonstrating the necessary cultural awakening—demonstrating it so successfully that, when Mr. Henry Morris visited the United States last year and told educators about it, the United States Government decided to vote $25,000,000 in order that they might go and do likewise.

Seven miles from Cambridge, and in the heart of the countryside, Sawston has abandoned the forlorn project of dealing with single villages as units of culture and instead has gathered up the threads of no fewer than nine of them, and set itself to discover and combine their cultural and social and economic interests into a single working body.

It is making ready for the new leisure age. Demonstrating the possibilities of realistic rural education and the wisdom of cultural co-operation. Its low white walls and the things of beauty which lie within them—beauty of line and color, and light and sunshine—belong to everybody, and everybody uses them.

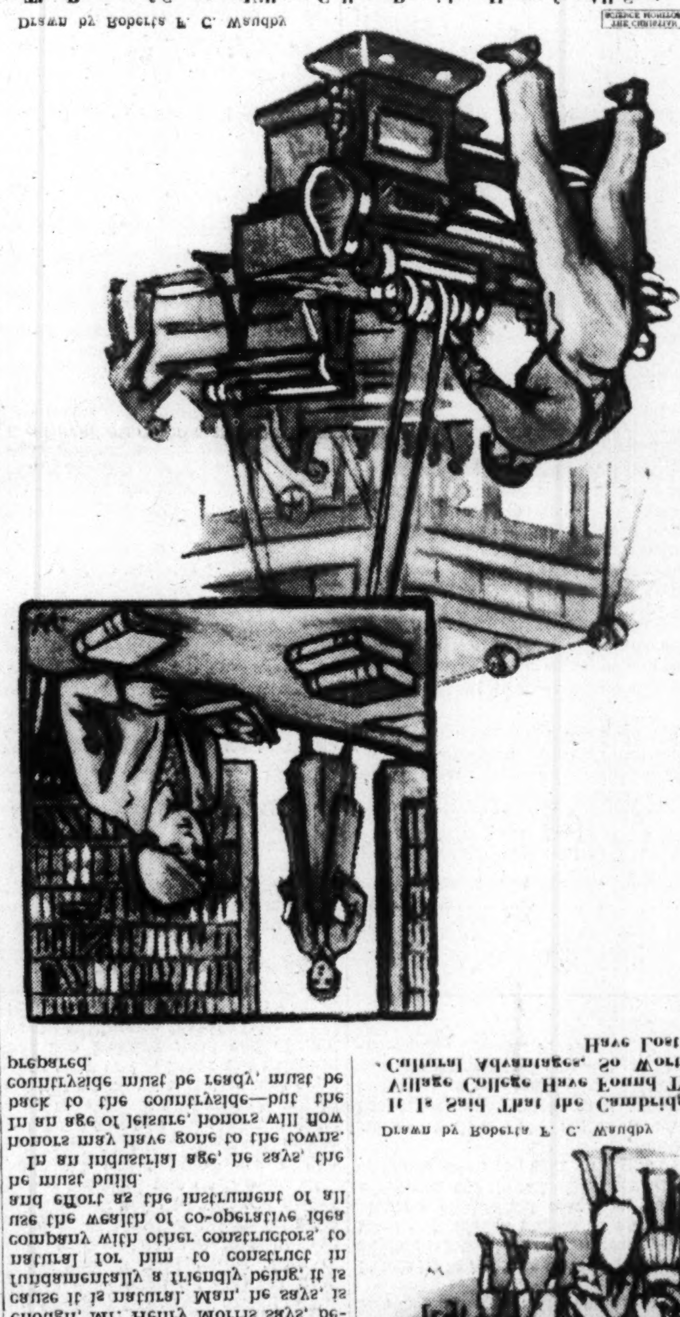
The matter, of course, is simple enough, Mr. Henry Morris says, because it is natural. Man, he says, is fundamentally a friendly being, it is natural for him to construct in company with other constructors, to use the wealth of co-operative idea and effort as the instrument of all he must build.

In an industrial age, he says, the honors may have gone to the towns. In an age of leisure, honors will flow back to the countryside—but the countryside must be ready, must be prepared.



Drawn by Roberta F. C. Waudby

It Is Said That the Cambridgeshire Villages Served by Sawston Village College Have Found That Village Life Can Be So Rich in Cultural Advantages, So Worth Enjoying That Towns and Cities Have Lost Their Glamour



Drawn by Roberta F. C. Waudby

The Rooms of Sawston Village College Provide a Home for All Sorts of Village Activities, and Tools for Those Who Wish to Work at Hobbies and Odd Jobs for Recreation

The Comrades' Club, Oxford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oxford, Eng.

FOLLOWING a talk on social service to women members of Oxford University, two girls approached the club leader of the Comrades' Club and begged for an invitation to the club. This was given, on condition that they come as ordinary members of the public, and not as undergraduates. And so one Sunday evening the two girls climbed the spiral stairs of a building at the back of the High (a street in Oxford), and discovered the clubrooms.

In the largest of these a hard-working piano provided music for the dancing, which alternated with games of shuttlecock, and across the latter game a hopeful member was attempting to play darts. Round the fireplace other members played more reposeful games and chatted among themselves and with the helpers.

The Comrades' Club opened in January, 1931, with a membership of fifteen girls and three boys. Last October the total membership had increased to 82 boys and girls. As set forth in the foreword to the First Annual Report, the work of the club "lies in a distinctive field of its own—among boys and girls . . . who would never seek admission to existing clubs, such as those of the Y. M. C. A. or Y. W. C. A., and would not be accepted by them without the preliminary training and influence such as the Comrades' Club seeks to provide. It is dealing with human material in the raw. The demand on the workers is correspondingly heavy, and it calls for exceptional gifts of courage, understanding and faith in human nature. These it is evoking in a wonderful way. . . ."

The club did not set out to "improve" its members (obviously, at any rate) but to provide them with amusement, in the shape of billiards, ping-pong, darts, music and dancing. Within the first year came a demand from the members for a dramatic class, and "A Night at the Inn" was produced in the clubroom, followed some months later by a Nativity Play, which proved the effort to have been worth while.

The activities of the club are still mainly recreational, although one or two members have asked for and have been given French lessons. A variety entertainment party has been formed and has given an outlet to several budding actors and actresses. Discussions, both formal and informal, are very popular with the boys, whose interests in present-day questions of politics, economics and religion, is marked, and is encouraged in every possible way.

One of the outstanding events of last season was a "Parents' Social," when about 25 mothers visited the club for the first time. They got to know the helpers and saw for themselves what the club premises were like. As a result, many doubts and misgivings vanished completely.

Socially, the club has proved a success. Through the wise social contacts made, a definite need has been met, and, perhaps unknown to the members themselves, the moral tone has improved decidedly. Members are anxious that their club should have a good name in the city.

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Is Your Child Imaginative?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"GOOD morning, Miss Sherwood; I brought you some flowers!" little Peggy smiled happily up at her music teacher.

"Oh thank you!" replied the teacher returning the smile and looking at the single pink carnation surrounded with wild oats.

"You see," explained Peggy, "I did not have many carnations—so I picked the wild oats in the vacant lot. And I pretend that they are little raindrops falling down on the flower!"

"What a pretty idea!" said Miss Sherwood. "I see what you mean." Incidentally the music teacher also saw that Peggy had imagination. When she played a new piece to Peggy she would not have to ask what the composition suggested. Peggy was the type of child who quickly says, "That sounds like skipping! Or maybe they are skating!"

"And oh, that I had more Peggies with ideas!" says her music teacher.

So say many others who have contact with modern children.

"What is your doll's name?" was asked of another little girl.

"Oh," the child paused, then said rather indifferently, "I call her 'Dolly.'" Even pets go nameless with the unimaginative child.

"Most of all, do such children need awakening and stimulation," says the music teacher. "If they can only be trained to think, to use their imagination, they will not only see other people's viewpoints and be less selfish, but get far more out of life—from every standpoint."

How shall we judge if the child is not imaginative enough? There are many ways! What does the child read? Does he like stories of action? Or does he enjoy fairy tales, verse, fables, animal stories? Some children indeed need to have a balanced diet in reading. But the chances are that the unimaginative child doesn't care especially for reading. The remedy, at first, is to read to him, or tell him stories, show him colored pictures and gradually awaken interest.

Question any child what he likes best to do. Soon it will be plain what interests most. A girl who enjoys dolls may show just as much imagination as one who prefers to read. But a boy who wants to exercise, rather than do anything else, needs to have his interest aroused in nature, pets, books, mechanical things, and some fine art like drawing, painting, or music of some form.

To teach the unimaginative child to observe is the beginning of a livelier imagination. Soon he or she will ask questions. Then patient answers must lead him or her, on to notice, to think and imagine.

"Who lives in that house?" asks one mother of her little girl when they look through a magazine and see a picture.

Immediately the little girl pauses, then says, "A mother, a daddy, and a little girl named Mary Caroline—"

"And who else?" prompts Mother.

"Oh, her puppy-dog—"

"What's its name?"

"Boots."

"The same name as our puppy?" inquires Mother.

For a minute the little girl looks thoughtful. Then she is likely to reply, "Oh no! His name is Skippy! An' he's black and white."

Thus this little girl develops imagination.

Some will say, probably, "But they imagine too much." But the child in the modern world needs to imagine a whole new path for changing conditions. Imagination is a bridge that carries ideals into courageous action.

The child who may seem to be overimaginative only needs to have this sensitiveness to his environment directed into useful channels. While the child who lives only in the minute, will develop a much more all around character, if constantly invited to think—and imagine.

Correspondence Study Supervised by Schools

A plan of supervised correspondence study now in effect in some 150 high schools enables the individual student to select from courses offered by correspondence schools or university extension divisions any one or more of several hundred courses which will meet his requirements in preparing for a definite vocation. The work of the student is supervised by a member of the local high school faculty, but lessons are corrected by the correspondence school or university extension division. Costs per pupil are lower than costs per pupil for a regular high school course, thus making practicable even under present-day conditions modernization and greater flexibility of the high school curriculum along practical lines.—National Conference on Supervised Correspondence Study, Columbia University.

Courtesy of Leelanau for Boys, Glen Arbor, Mich.

The Early Bird Group Has a Story

One of the finest of vacation camp experiences for the child is the friendship that develops between camper and counselor, the more natural and sure because of the informality of camp life. The walk up from the lake after swimming, the quiet intimacy of a canoe, the companionship of hiking along a woodland trail or the meditative influence of the council fire—all hold many a moment for talk of real things, and what youngster is not helped by his admiration and affection for a young counselor who shares all his life and his fun, does everything a little better than he does, perhaps, and steadfastly offers encouragement and comradeship.

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Youth at the Round Table

Today the Talk Is On Social Usefulness—Leisure—and Education

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE CONTINUE to be so thoroughly interested in these letters from our "over twenties" young people, that we find nothing so worth while as calling on them to speak at the Round Table. Today we wish first to call on Mr. K. H. of California:

California

Dear Friend:

I am sure that I am only one of countless younger readers of The Christian Science Monitor who are greeting with enthusiasm the Home and School Round Table, initiated under your direction. I am almost 25, and so quite naturally both my occupation and my social contacts keep me vitally interested in the problems facing youth, and I expect to be greatly benefited by this opportunity to "listen in" to what others have to say.

From the time of my last year in high school until two years or so ago, the greatest issue confronting me was: What place is there for me in the world's work? And it seems to me that almost every other young man or woman I have ever known has felt, as I did, that the complexities of these times made the answer to that question more than ever difficult to obtain. As Mr. D. M. C. wrote in the Monitor of April 2, the question of security, social security, certainly hinges directly on the question of preparation for future social usefulness.

It seems to me that I found the answer to my own wonderings in the discovery that the one thing worth aiming for was greater social usefulness. To such an aim the future offers no uncertainties. That is why it seems to me that anyone who prepared himself for some form of social service could be quite sure that he was running no risk. More essential than that, it seems to me, is the endeavor to have a concept of social service as an individualization of social qualities. Almost everyone has seen proofs of the security guaranteed to such qualities as unselfishness, generosity, tolerance and a love for humanity.

Does it not seem to you that it would be of great advantage to us younger people if we could be trained to think of rewards and compensations as being entirely affairs of the spirit? We seem to be forced by the materialistic thinking of the world to consider success as synonymous with that worn-out measuring stick, money. There are so many other tangible rewards, and during the past two years I have seen many convincing proofs that the people who seek the better gifts obtain also the relatively necessary provisions of human life.

Perhaps my reasoning is vague, but the philosophy underlying it gives me a certain feeling of security that has not yet disappointed me in everyday experience.

At the risk of writing too long a letter, allow me to express the hope that we may have considerable discussion of leisure, particularly in relation to social or group activities. I have held out rather stubbornly against the rather prevalent practice of limiting social engagements by including people whose standards are exactly like mine. It has seemed safe to me to trust such things to the natural law, proverbially expressed by the old saw that "birds of a feather flock together." Parties of young people whose tastes differ widely have sometimes given me surprising and unexpected opportunities to enlarge my friendships in the right way, to learn humility and tolerance. On the other hand, [illegible] have [illegible] difficul[illegible] pressing [illegible] my work [illegible] my leisure [illegible] between [illegible] widely [illegible] grateful [illegible]

I wrote [illegible] read your [illegible] long that [illegible] this [illegible] had better close it quickly, and add only my appreciative thanks for this opportunity. (Mr.) K. H.

When a letter is filled with substance, the length becomes a secondary consideration. The trouble with most long letters, (and long articles), an editor will tell you, is that the writer could say the same thing better in far less space. We join you, Mr. H., in hoping to hear from those who have faced and met some of the modern problems arising from multicolored social standards in their enjoyment of leisure. We agree with you that achieving a degree of social security is one of youth's pressing problems and we, personally, have found that true social security is primarily a spiritual thing. The series now running in the news columns should prove however, of interest to all of you. We believe that young people need to study out the plans and experiments that have been tried or that recommend themselves to those in governmental authority, and with the fresher viewpoint of youth (no deep grooves) think through to as sound conclusions as possible.

You may be tempted to feel, at times, that such thinking is idle, because you don't have a chance to put it into practice. But if you stop to realize the difference between a country that has in it a host of young people who do no thinking about big things, and a country that can look to a host of young people who are well informed and who have thought these questions through as far as their experience and understanding can carry them, you will see the worth of pulling your oar in the boat.

And now we hear from Miss E. M. who is a senior in a woman's college in Virginia:

Virginia

Dear Round Table:

Of course, we have discussed some of these questions (the questions published in the Round Table March 12) but they're not so easy to answer because there are so many different angles and so many personalities to cope with.

As seniors, we are concerned chiefly with what we shall do next year. It is constantly in our thought. This makes us wonder what we are fitted for with our four college years behind us as a background. We do feel that our college life has broadened us immeasurably in our attitude toward people as a whole. The cosmopolitan spirit is in any college and it is a valuable experience to have to make yourself a part of it.

Although a liberal arts college does not fit us for a definite career, we do feel that the type of course offered is definitely broadening intellectually and does offer a fairly wide choice for majors. However, most of us agree that we need further study if we are to go on in our "major" field and we wonder why colleges can't arrange it so that we are more nearly ready to face the coming year, prepared in our particular field. Many colleges aim to do this, but we feel that the liberal arts colleges should do it more than they do at present.

In college, one is constantly under the pressure of work—there is always more to do than the student can possibly have time to do, not with studies alone, but with combining studies and other activities. The adjustment of one's time so as to get a great deal out of the academic work as well as from "outside" activities is one of the problems of every student. If he (or she) succeeds in adjusting himself to this, he has gained something valuable for the future. To me, this type of thing is fully as valuable as "book knowledge," for it isn't, after all, the facts from books that one remembers afterwards.

The change in the discussions of "week-ends" and parties, etc., since prohibition was repealed is marked. Conversation tends toward drinking and the things that go with it. If one listens carefully and takes the trouble to talk to some of those who seem most blasé, one finds there is usually a different attitude underneath. It's "cute" and "smart" to talk about cocktails, etc., but a great many don't go in for it nearly as much as they would have you think. Then, too, there are many who admit that they don't like much of it but they don't mind having a cocktail or so just to be a "good sport." Those who actually want to go on the kind of week-end where there is much of this sort of thing and seem to enjoy it are definitely in the minority.

(Miss) E. M.

And in closing, we thank the Monitor Study Groups who have already sent in word to us. Thank you, too, all of you who have written on one subject or another. Please write as often as you like. Don't feel that you have to put everything into one letter and that the chance to say more is completed with your signature. Write the Round Table easily and often. That is what a Round Table is for—informal talk about things that seem worth while.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR, Chairman

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"Places I must see in New England"

"I AM coming to New England for vacation this year, and there are certain places I must see," so says one of the many visitors who will soon be arriving. "What are some of the important historical spots? How can we get there easily?" are some of the questions you will hear asked. The Christian Science Monitor is preparing to answer them in a series of twelve story-travelogues to be called

"Tours to the Homes of Famous New England Women"
May 6–18

The stories will give some of the high lights in the careers of such women as Hannah Dustin, Louisa Alcott, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Baroness von Riedesel, and Mary Baker Eddy—women who have added immeasurably to the literary, social, and religious background of New England. The articles will also give vivid pictures of places of historical and modern interest en route. Thus readers (and riders) will secure from these romantic tales history, romance, and an excellent guide to an interesting vacation.

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Women Vote In Chile For First Time

Municipal Elections Are Held Throughout the Republic

(Continued from Page 1)

the country, Doña Adela Edwards, was at the head of the poll. Another woman, Doña Elena Doll, was second on the list of elected councilors. In the suburb of Providencia, where the large foreign colony identified itself with a cleaner government campaign, another woman candidate, Doña Alicia Canas de Errazuriz, supported by an influential Anglo-American electoral block, gained a substantial victory.

Women candidates were also successful in Valparaiso and provincial centers. The women's vote was well organized by the Acción Nación de Mujeres de Chile, in which organization was consolidated the leading women's organizations in the country. When the results were known the president declared that in view of the preference shown for women candidates many more would be in the field for the next elections. Meantime, every effort would be made to secure an extension of female suffrage to the national elections.

Analysis of Vote

An analysis of the municipal vote showed that the women in the great majority of cases had given their votes for the conservative and liberal candidates, though the Republican Union, known as the taxpayers' party, which scored notable successes, attributed several of their victories to support from the women. Party claims that women would vote according to their husbands' political colors were disproved in concrete cases. It was generally agreed that few female votes were given for Socialism. Newspaper opinion on the subject can be gauged by the following excerpts from editorials:

El Mercurio (liberal): The feminine attitude was to be expected. In voting for the first time in their lives, Chilean women showed themselves to be very much the same as other women who have a similar privilege. They voted for the Right parties because, in their opinion, they represent the forces of law and order marching in line with social progress. Women always apply the principles of their home life to public government.

El Diario Ilustrado (conservative): The Chilean woman has proved worthy of the electoral confidence that has been placed in her. She has proved to be intelligent and honorable. The country has the prospect of a period of fruitful and dignified municipal government for which it has to thank all progressive elements—not least the women.

La Nación (government-controlled): Women and foreigners are important factors in our communal life. the voting powers extended to them shows that the nation appreciates what they have done in the development of the country. They received their civic baptism in the municipal elections. The results show that the Alessandri administration was justified in extending electoral privileges.

El Imparcial (independent): The women revealed that their chief concern was for efficient and honest government. They gave their votes for the parties of the Right but theirs was no blind support. Independent candidates, whose probity and competency were undisputed, also benefited by their votes.

Formosa Seeking Water Supplies Following Quake

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

TAIHOKU, Formosa, April 23—Relief agencies, experienced in dealing with earthquake disasters, rushed food, water and other supplies today into remote sections of northwestern Formosa, devastated Sunday.

The problem of supplying water to the survivors became one of primary importance. Scarcely a pipeline or a reservoir was left undamaged in the entire stricken area.

Hasty repairs to the shattered railway line leading from here to Tainan and northward enabled relief workers to speed into the interior with their welcome stores of water, food and blankets.

The latest official casualty figures, which it was believed would be subject to only minor revision, gave the number of dead as 3152 and the total wounded as 10,406. Damage was estimated at $3,000,000.

Aerial surveys of the quake region showed that the flimsy villages of the mountain tribes had escaped destruction and that heavy casualties at first feared in these areas had not occurred.

It also was ascertained that Formosa's principal industry, sugar, had suffered no serious damage, most of the mills and cane fields being outside the damaged zone.

The surveys disclosed that the shocks laid waste an area of approximately 2000 square miles inhabited by some 250,000 persons. Most of the inhabitants are of Chinese extraction and engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The Japanese destroyer Shimakaze reached Byoritsu with a cargo of relief supplies, while the steamer Yamato Maru was en route from Kobe with a group of Red Cross workers.

(The naval office in Tokyo announced it had declined "with sincere thanks" the offer of Admiral Frank B. Upham, commanding the United States Asiatic fleet, to place the facilities of the fleet at the Government's disposal to aid in its relief efforts. British naval officials at Hong Kong also offered the assistance of their facilities.)

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Prince Tokugawa, president of the Japanese Red Cross, notified the American Red Cross today no assistance was needed at present in handling the Formosa earthquake disaster.

Honest Toil Needs Only Its Ultimate Reward—Security

Ewing Galloway; George Nay; Alinari; John Staples; © Sovfoto

All the World Is Willing to Work

Top, Left to Right—Making Hay in Bavaria; Men and Women Alike Help in the Hayfields. Strange Beehive Houses, but Home, Nevertheless, in Alberobello, Italy. Women Workers Take to the Fields on the German Volga. Bottom, Left to Right—Hungarian Peasant Woman Bakes a Batch of Bread. Fishermen of Brittany Cling to Old Customs and Spanish Women Still Make Cosy Homes in Stone Houses. Italian Peasant Finds Lake Maggiore an Excellent Place to Do the Weekly Washing, as Well as a Beautiful Sheet of Water Famed in Song and Story

Two Nations Retain Individualism

Australia, Pioneer in Advanced Social Legislation and With Old-Age Pension Law Dating From 1908, Meets Depression by Trimming Economic Sails—China Safeguards Worker Through Family Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

toward social security, government-insured, is Nanking's National Economic Council headed by T. V. Soong, former Finance Minister. The National Economic Council measures its age only in months, but it already has its finger in many a pie.

In recently communist Kiangsi Province, for example, it lends money to rural co-operative societies, without security but with unlimited personal liability. It builds dikes to stop future floods and afford remunerative labor to victims of past ones. It has charge of a great highway program, improving communications which will facilitate interchange of China's goods. It helps provincial authorities in their conduct of "rural welfare centers" offering a variety of aids to the agrarian population.

For years past the China International Famine Relief Commission has helped famine areas in China both by direct aid and by engineering projects to give work and to safeguard against future famines. In the great 1931 Yangtse flood time a National Flood Relief Commission of the National Government functioned similarly.

Now the National Economic Council administers some of the funds remaining, while the Famine Relief Commission still with foreign capital as in the past but with increasing government aid and co-operation, still carries on. The concept of a guaranteed social security is gaining ground, certainly; with a more unified and peaceful China, great advances may be anticipated.

Australia Bases Quick Recovery on Sacrifice Instead of Paternalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA—Australia had the good fortune, if such it might be called, to be among the first countries in the world to feel the full force of the depression. The financial and economic crisis began in the Commonwealth toward the end of 1929, and Australia's handling of the depression challenge was characterized by promptness, vigor and unanimity of action based upon the principle of equality of sacrifice.

To that early recognition of the nature of the crisis and the general willingness of all sections to share in the deflationary policy rigorously enforced, Australia owes the rapidity of her recovery from the acute stages, at least of the crisis, and her stable economic and financial structure today.

The principal measures that Australia took to meet the crisis included: An emergency fiscal policy reducing imports to a minimum; a drastic cutting of government expenditure; a cut in public service salaries of 22½ per cent, accompanied by a voluntary reduction of 22½ per cent in the annual interest paid on the internal public debt; reduction of 10 per cent in real wages by the Federal Arbitration Court with the object of reducing costs in industry and production; all round reduction of bank interest; conversion of the overseas debt at lower interest rates; imposition of emergency taxation aggregating £25,000,000 a year; raising of £54,000,000 on the local market at low interest rates in order to provide works for absorbing the unemployed.

Australia's search for social security, as a result of these comprehensive and drastic measures, has been remarkably successful; so much so that much of the emergency taxation and emergency salary cuts have been restored. Nearly half of the 350,000 or 400,000 persons out of work in 1932 have been re-employed. Reductions made in the old-age and invalid pensions in 1931 have been restored. The balance of trade has swung toward Australia and in place of the huge debits in London before the depression, Australia has accumulated a credit pool aggregating more than £62,000,000 English sterling.

Budget deficits have been obliterated. Production costs have been reduced, and, severe as the pinch has been, the normal standard of living has been maintained and there has been no permanent sacrifice of social benefits.

The sufferings of the workers in the great cities have been very severe, but these have been borne with great fortitude and patience; and there is, according to some observers, more social content and less industrial unrest in Australia today than at any time since before the outbreak of the Great War.

Japan's Security Quest Is Based on Paternalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan, like most other countries in the world today, has embarked on a quest for social security. This quest is behind the debates in the Japanese Parliament, the grandiloquent proclamations of the Japanese Army, the military and diplomatic moves on the huge checkerboard of the Asiatic mainland.

Japanese life represents a fascinating blend of Eastern and Western influences. And there is a mixture of East and West in the remedies which Japan is seeking to apply for its social and economic difficulties. The strongly developed traditional sense of family loyalty does something to mitigate the rigors of unemployment. The paternalistic relation between employers and workers, which, sometimes finds expression in paying workers for the days when they were on strike or in making them liberal presents when they are dismissed, to some extent, though not always, takes the edge off the class struggle between labor and capital in an individualist system.

Japan has probably suffered less as a direct result of the world crisis than any other large country; but it has a chronic grave problem, which has become aggravated in recent years—the intensified pressure of a swiftly-growing population on a country that is, in the main, poor in natural resources. Japan is about the size of California, and has a population more than 10 times greater than that of California. To provide work and maintenance for this population is the fundamental problem of every Japanese government, of whatever political complexion.

The peasants have suffered a double burden of low prices and high taxes; and conditions verging on famine have prevailed in some chronically poor provinces.

It is officially estimated that Japan at the present time has between 350,000 and 400,000 unemployed out of approximately 4,500,000 persons engaged in industrial pursuits. There is no system of unemployment insurance; but state and local relief is given; and the authorities are carrying out a number of public works of the familiar type: roadbuilding, harbor and river improvement, etc. The figure of 350,000-400,000 probably does not represent the entire volume of Japanese unemployment; it is difficult to estimate how many young people, after leaving school or college, find themselves unable to secure work.

About 2,500,000 wage earners in Japan are covered by an insurance system, the funds of which are provided by contributions of 2 per cent of the earnings of the employees and of the wage-bills of the employers, while the Government pays the cost of administration. This system makes possible the payment of 60 per cent of the normal wage to workers who are absent on account of illness and to women workers for four weeks before and six weeks after childbearing.

New Zealand's Security Record Dates From 1898

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND — In New Zealand there is a large body of legislation covering old-age pensions, pensions to widows, family allowances, payment of sustenance and relief work rates to unemployed, compensation to workers for accidents and general protection of workers in factories.

Forty years ago New Zealand was regarded as one of the sociological laboratories of the world, and many of the features of her humanitarian legislation have been copied by other countries.

Old-age pensions have been paid since 1898. Men of 65 and over and women of 60 are entitled to a pension on certain conditions, including 25 years' residence and good character. The maximum pension is £43 a year, reducible according to the applicant's name. Some 37,000 such pensions are in force.

Pensions are also paid to widows with one or more children, the maximum being £3-12 per week. There are also pensions for sufferers from "miner's phthisis" contracted in mining work, and for the blind. The Family Allowance Act provides for allowance of 2s. a week per child in poor families. There are also superannuation schemes, contributed to by the state, for employees of the Government.

There is no general scheme for insurance against unemployment in New Zealand, but the special taxation for the support of the unemployed may be said to serve the same purpose. All persons are taxed for this—even men on relief work have to pay something—and the money is paid into a special fund, administered by a board for the relief of unemployed.

Thrift among persons with incomes of under £300 a year is encouraged by the National Provident Fund, established 25 years ago. Contributors may draw money for maternity expenses, as incapacity allowances, as allowances on the passing on of the breadwinner, or as pensions after 60. The state subsidizes this fund and guarantees its payments. The state has also conducted for many years a life and accident insurance office.

Chile's Insurance Fund So Large as to Be Burden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Authors and administrators of the social aspect of Chile's "new deal" are beginning to get worried over the rapid pace with which the reserves of the Compulsory Insurance Bureau are piling up. After 10 years of existence with regular surpluses of income over expenditure, the reserves now amount to 350,000,000 pesos—roughly $43,000,000 at par—and it has become a serious problem remuneratively to invest the capital until the time when the old-age pensions have to be paid out.

These large reserves have hitherto been principally invested in Government and semigovernmental bonds, but latterly the bureau has been forced to branch out into industrial enterprises, workmen's housing schemes and city business, as a means of employing its huge funds. One of the industrial schemes provides for the establishment of a pasteurized milk plant to take over the greater part of the milk trade of the capital; another involves the investment of several millions in a jute sack factory. But the funds accumulate faster than good investments can be selected.

The number of persons insured approximates 1,500,000 and the yearly receipts of the bureau have risen to 80,000,000 pesos, the estimated classified income for the first year being 27,000,000 from employers, 18,000,000 from workers, 9,000,000 from the state, 3,000,000 from special taxes and 23,000,000 from interest on reserves. All workers earning up to 8000 pesos per year must contribute to the state scheme, and a contributor whose salary passes beyond that figure may continue as a voluntary subscriber until a maximum salary of 16,000 pesos per annum is reached.

The contributions are: 3 per cent of the wages and overtime by the employer, 2 per cent by the employee and 1 per cent by the state. There are accident and incapacity benefits. The main ideal is to provide old-age pensions, but the law has not been in operation long enough to make the pension's provisions effective on any appreciable scale, which explains the rapidity with which the enormous funds for a comparatively small country are being accumulated.

In addition to compulsory insurance for workmen there is a compulsory savings scheme for office employees to provide for retirement pensions from the age of 50. Five per cent is deducted from the employee's salary and 5 per cent added by the employer. Individual accounts are opened and what is known as the Retirement Fund Bureau grants loans to its 90,000 compulsory contributors for various approved purposes. These include unemployed pay and house-purchasing rights.

Uruguay's Security Plan Sets Pace for Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Uruguay claims one of the most comprehensive systems of social security among the nations of the world today, certainly the most comprehensive in the Western Hemisphere.

This small country, exceptionally advanced among its neighbors, and with a record of internal peace for 30 years, embraces the policy that the Government should assure employment to its citizens during their prosperous years and support them during years of want.

This is undertaken chiefly through pension legislation, the first of which was enacted in 1919. These are noncontributory so far as employees are concerned, but employers contribute 20 centesimos per month for each wage earner. To this the state adds tax revenues. Pensions authorized rise from a minimum of 10 pesos a month according to average earnings, and are available to persons over 60 years old or to workers over 50 with 30 years of recognized service.

Insurance funds for this and related systems have been in difficulty, however, and the Government within the last two years has issued decrees narrowing the payment of benefits. originally this law was exceptionally liberal in recognizing foreigners and naturalized citizens of 15 years or more residence. The readjustment has taken the direction not so much of reduced benefits, unless by an established maximum and a changed method of calculation, but rather by increased stringency in the conditions of benefit, taking into account any private income of the insured person.

The old-age insurance system provides a kind of unemployment insurance by paying special pensions to persons out of work over the age of 40, and even providing a pittance to those below. There are in addition special unemployment insurance systems for bank employees, certain other occupations and the large number of public servants in Uruguay's extensive governmentally-owned utilities, and these have been somewhat correlated in a reorganization ordered last year.

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